The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,960.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—.

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, and on TUESDAY, the 13th idem for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2639 Tons, 346 H. P. Commander W. Cosens, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CHANDA, 2032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	,, 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	,, 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	
EUROPA	2,277	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE. S. S. EUROPA

WILL SAIL on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachee and Naples. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CITY OF POONA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 25, 1877.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th Oct.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch the following First Class Steamers with excellent accommodation for Passengers from Bombay to Trieste on the subsequent dates :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. AUSTRIA	3200	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3500	400	on 21st Dec. ,,
S.S. POLLUCE	4211	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.

A Steamer on the 5th of February 1878.
,, ,, 28th ,, 1878.

All the above steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Through tickets to Constantinople and via Suez by Rail to Alexandria issued.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, October 22, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantilization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0	to	10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro plate	14 0	to	30 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to	10 0
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT ! PRICKLY HEAT !

SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF

THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION

ARE

TREACHER'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

AND

FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS

Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1	0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	2	0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0	10
M'Dougall's Disinfecting Soap, per bar	1	6

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 6th and 7th proximo, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, October 25, 1877.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

Will perform TO-NIGHT at the above place of amusement the following three splendid pieces. The performance will commence with the charming Operetta entitled,

A TRIP TO FAIRY LAND ;

To be followed by an entirely new Comedy, never before enacted in Bombay, entitled,

HAROUN AL RASCHILD,
KHALIFF OF BAGDAD :

To be followed by the ever popular Opera of

INDUR SABHA.

ADAMS' PATENT SOLAR COOKING APPARATUS.

AGENTS are wanted in the principal Stations of India for the manufacture and sale of the above. Food cooked in this Apparatus, by solar heat alone, is superior in every respect to food cooked in the ordinary way, and it is therefore recommended to the epicure, the invalid and the economical. Its advantages are the impossibility of the food being burnt, smoked, rendered tough, impregnated with dust or ashes, or losing any of its nutritive qualities, and that it costs nothing for fuel. Its disadvantages are that it cannot be used in the Monsoon, and that those who accustom themselves to food cooked by it may acquire a disrelish for food prepared in the ordinary way. The dimensions of the Apparatus are 21 inches by 21, but it can be made of any size required. Address WILLIAM ADAMS, Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of HARKISONDAS AMBALAL and AMBALAL NANCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership with SHA RANGILDAS AMBALAL in Bombay and Surat under the Name and Firm of RANGILDAS AMBALAL, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of TRIBHUVANDAS JADOWJI was filed in this Honourable Court on the Seventeenth day of October instant, and whereas the said Harkisondas Ambalal and Ambalal Nanchand have been this day duly adjudicated Insolvents under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter XXI. It is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from this date, file in my Office, a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 17th day of October 1877.

W. ADAMS,
For Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort,
Bombay, this 17th day of October 1877.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS,

WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	,, 11½ ,,	31
	,, 12½ ,,	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	,, 11½ ,,	34
	,, 12½ ,,	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	,, 11½ ,,	40
	,, 12½ ,,	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	,, 11½ ,,	43
	,, 12½ ,,	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 17 by 13½ in.	Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c, &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO.,
LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, 14 AGRA BANK SHARES, about the Market Quotation. Offers to V. H. M., Post Office, Mhow.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT and Co.'s THIS DAY, a GREY ARAB CHARGER, is steady on Parade and stands fire ; goes also in Harness.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT which was to have taken place THIS EVENING at the Waverly Hotel is POSTPONED for a week.

WHERE do you intend having Tiffin TO-DAY, FRED ? WELL, I find I cannot do better than the old place—THE LONDON Tiffin Rooms, opposite the Post Office.

THE CHEAPEST and best TIFFIN in Bombay is at the LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS. Poultry, Joints, Pies, Vegetables, Curry, Salad, Cheese, &c., all inclusive, Re. 1.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

FOR SALE, 2 First-Class Chronometers, 1 First-Class Dolland's Telescope, 1 First-Class Lunar Sextant ; all by the best makers. Apply to FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, 9, Forbes Street.

BUNGALOW in MARINE LINES, lately occupied by the Revd. D. C. Boyd, TO BE LET for about three months from the 15th November. Apply to "M. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by a Merchant, a competent person who understands Mercantile business and can speak French, English and Hindustanee. Apply at United Service Refreshment Rooms, Hummum Street No. 9.

SUITABLE for a Pleader's Office, or a Doctor's Dispensary. TO BE LET, three stories of House, No. 78 Fort, at the entrance of Bazaar Gate Street, nearly opposite Saklatwalla's Shops. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to GOKULDAS JUGMOHANDAS.

ICES ! ICES ! ! at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street. SEPARATE ROOMS, ensuring complete privacy. TEA and COFFEE prepared in FIVE MINUTES.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chutni Spoons	,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size	Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size		25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers	,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above		80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners				5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1⅛ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

JUST received per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.
LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.
LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.
LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

In 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 55
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time	Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Medow Street.

On account and risk of Ahmed Moosa.
4 cases matches each 50 gross.
On account and risk of Esmal Abdoola.
2 cases matches each 50 gross.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of elegantly carved blackwood household furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, &c., at No. 73, Bandora Hill Road, [opposite St. Andrew's Church.]

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, all the handsome furniture, &c., the property of Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, changing his residence, the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated ware, a set of dining table in 4 pieces, carved circular pier and side tables, conversation couches, drawing room easy and other chairs, Tucker's lamp with drops, teapoys, whatnots, bookstands, camp cots with beds, cupboards, chests of drawers, plated spoons and forks, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, pairs of globe lamps and sundry articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Receiver to the estate of N. D. Frasis & Co. of London, and Dadabhoy & Co. of Bombay.

A lot of sample goods, such as, opera glasses, razors, scissors, pen-knives, buttons, glass drops, etc., etc.

AT 1 P. M.

1 light office shigram.
1 grey galloway.
1 brougham.
1 buggy.
1 Pegu poney dun colour.
1 grey Arab carriage horse.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tent, opposite their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, plated, glass, porcelain-ware, a first-class English built open carriage, a pair of handsome Arab carriage horses, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Major Sexton, changing his residence, the same comprises rich thin stem glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, hotwater, curry dishes, cruet pickle and egg stands, in pitcher, tea-set, waiter bottle stands, a mahogany case containing a set of electro-plated shell pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks, cutlery, etc., handsome, blackwood furniture such as a set of camp dining table in 5 pieces, side-board, dumb-waiter, whatnot, dining room chairs, handsome English drawing-room and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, ottoman, whatnot, a handsome gilt clock, Tucker's plated 3 light hanging argand lamps, English four-posts bed-stead, camp cot, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, a portable sewing machine, a fine collection of choice and rare plants consisting of caumilea ivy climbing yellow rose, violets and a variety of other plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, splendid 3S and 12 light chandeliers and argand lamps, handsome pier glasses with gilt console tables, rich Brussel's carpet, wall, argand and globe lamps, rich table ornaments, plated, glass and porcelainware, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Mr. De Ga's Bungalow Grant Road.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the same comprises, set of rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, plated ware, such as dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, cruet-pickle and egg frames, soup tureen, waiters, tea tray, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished and richly carved furniture, such as a set of camp table in 8 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, tea-poys, handsome circular, pier and oblong tables with marble tops, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and half backed sofa, rich carpet, handsome pier glasses, with gilt console table, splendid 3, 8 and 12 light chandeliers and argand lamps, wall argand lamps pictures, handsome English plated four post bedstead dressing and washing table, toilet glasses, cloth presses, chest of drawers, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE LAMPS, PICTURES AND EARTHEN-WARE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

An invoice of 7 crates earthen ware, 3 cases kerosine lamps, and 2 cases pictures.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class piano, a handsome English-built open carriage, a serviceable black Australian horse, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of Major Layard.

Full particular will appear hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MCEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p. m. a consignment of this excellent and now well known beer, just landed Ex S.S. Europa, consisting of—

105 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
45 casks each 7 dozen pints.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

MAHOGANY DRESSING AND CHEVAL GLASSES.

For sale, by Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S rooms, dressing glasses from 14 to 22 inches by 10 to 16 inches, and cheval glasses 48 by 24, some with marble stands, Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
6 cases white ground madder prints.
5 ,, printed handkerchieves.
5 sets best plated mounted single harness.
47 bronze pedestal table argand lamps.
20 dozen steel files, 16 inches.
5 cases T red cambrics 28 yards 31 inches.
4 ,, orange cambrics.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by John Brinsmead, a 8-day Clock by Welch, Springs and Co., Books, Plants, &c., at No. 144, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from G. Ingle, Esq., who is proceeding to an outstation to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at Middle Colaba, the whole of his handsome household furniture, piano, books, plants, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will ready to-morrow and the furniture will be on view from to-mmorrow.

SALE OF SALT PANS known by the name of Angoorlee Agar and Khoosh Agar, at Trombay, in Salsette.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jugjeewandass Nanabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shreedhur Balcristna Sett, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and 2nd mortgage, dated the 15th day of June 1871 and 24th day of February 1872, respectively, all that two pieces of ground or salt pans, situate at Trombay in the Zilla of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 3,08,000 square yards or 77 acres and 9 goontas or thereabouts, which said two salt pans are called or known by the name of Angoorlee Agar, and Khoosh Agar, and the said Angoorlee Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by the Agar Nowkhar, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the said Khoosh Agar, and the said Khoosh Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by a portion of the Khoosh Agar belonging to Dadabhoy Parsee, on the north partly by Nowkhar and partly by a portion of the said Angoorlee Agar, and on the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Carved and French-polished Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by J. P. Schiedmayer, a Rose-wood Harmonium by C. Reithermer, Single and Four-Light Hanging Argand Lustres, 6 and 8 Light Plated and Glass Stem Chandeliers, Base Lamps, Brussel's and Velvet Pile Carpets, etc., etc., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, etc., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a sweet toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome light open carriage, a strong built brougham, a light mail phaeton, a pair of very fast going young bay Arab horses, 14-2¾. go in single as well as in double harness, a powerful chesnut Arab horse, choice plants, &c, at Kumballa Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Khumballa Hill, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the late Joseph A de Lima, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground with Bungalows, at Punchgunny.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Punchgunny on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November 1877, several lots of valuable cultivable ground with houses at Punchgunny, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Chesson.

Lot. No. 1.

A large piece of ground situated at Punchgunny, well stocked with fruit and other trees, admeasuring 29 acres and 15 goontas or thereabouts, with a large pucca built and tiled house, known by the name of "Totness" with 14 rooms and veranda on both sides and two cooking and six servants room attached and three other cutcha built chuppered houses.

Lot. No. 2.

A piece of ground with large trees, and surrounded on all sides by a stone wall, admeasuring 3 acres and 33 goontas or thereabouts, and situated at Punchgunny, opposite the Post Office, on the high road to Mahableshwur.

Lot. No. 3.

A piece of ground admeasuring 3 goontas adjoining the Lot No 2.

Lot No. 4.

A piece of ground admeasuring 15 acres or thereabouts, situate in the village of Kassumb near Punchgunny.

Lot. No. 5.

A piece of ground admeasuring 5 acres or thereabouts, adjoining the lot No. 4.

Also on the same day at the "Totness," a quantity of house hold furniture consisting of tables, chairs, sideboard, teapoys chiffoniers, couches, cots, chest of drawers, &c.

The sale of the furniture will commence at 2 o'clock p. m. and that of the landed properties at 3 o'clock p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1877.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR, GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

ICES! ICES! ICES!

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 78, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, Singing and Drawing. For terms apply at the above address.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

FEES for DAY SCHOLARS, Re 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for second and all other members of the same family.

Standards 1 to 8 in Boys' School ; 1 to 5 in girls school.

Apply to
HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST & BUHLER'S DIGEST OF HINDU LAW.

IN preparation, a REVISED EDITION of the above Work, omitting the Sanskrit Texts and embracing all recent decisions of importance on the HINDU LAW of INHERITANCE and PARTITION.

Price to Subscribers Rs. 12. Applications for Copies, accompanied by Post Office Orders, to be made to the Superintendent, Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co., METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share has been DECLARED, and will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 29th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 10th October 1877, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

General Agent at Bombay
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs. 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, well proportioned and compactly built, an excellent hack, and would suit as a first charger, up to 13 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone Rs. 1,0 0.

Flea-bitten Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone. Rs. 550.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged. 14-1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 800.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high, goes exceedingly well in harness, makes a capital Brougham horse. Rs. 400.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 0 0.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 27 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 26TH OCT. 1877.

FRENCH Rentes continue unaltered at 106½, but Consols are again ⅛ higher, yesterday's quotation being 96⅛. This rise is doubtless in a great measure due to the marked tendency towards easier money in London. Yesterday's Bank return, while showing a decrease of £200,000 in Bullion, gives an increase in the Reserve of £700,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has risen from 36½ to 38¾ per cent. In the open market, moreover, the rate of discount on 6 months' Bank Bills is now quoted at 3½ per cent. against 3¾ last week, and money would not thus be obtainable at 1½ per cent. under the Bank rate, unless prospects were unmistakably favourable. One important feature in favour of easier money is the probable cessation in the demand for Silver for the East. Yesterday's P. & O. Steamer from Southampton brings a further sum of £150,000 for this port; but, with the possibility of Council drawings being resumed at the end of the year, the visible supply of Silver is too heavy for the Banks to be large buyers in the interval. At the present moment the quantity afloat for India, from England and China together, cannot fall much short of 3 millions sterling, and there is as much more in the Bombay Mint, which, although partially paid for already, cannot be without some effect on the market. Reuter still quotes the price in London at 55⅜d. per oz., but private advices are ⅛d. to ¼d. lower, showing that the demand has already begun to fall off.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted the same as on Wednesday, and the London General Produce Markets remain without change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was again strong, and the day's sales were estimated at 18,000 bales. Prices, however, were unchanged, and this too notwithstanding that the Manchester Piece Goods Market was also reported strong. This confirms what we have already had occasion to point out—the difficulty sellers will experience in establishing higher prices for the raw material in the face of a limited demand for Goods. But unless the American receipts in the course of the next few weeks are on an unprecedented scale, the rise must come eventually. The weekly figures to-morrow morning will probably show a ready stock in Liverpool of about 440,000 bales, against 543,730 for the corresponding date last year; and looking to the small quantity afloat, the probability is we shall see the figures down to something like 325,000 bales before the middle of November. Last year the lowest point of the stock was 425,900 bales on 9th November, and yet, in the face of the largest receipts at the American ports ever known, Fair Dhollera reached 5⅞d. per lb. early in January. If this may be taken as any guide there is unquestionably ample room for a considerable rise from the present level of prices, notwithstanding the restrictive influences which undoubtedly exist.

Yesterday's telegram from New York has not come to hand up to the time of writing, so that we are unable to give our usual comparison of the receipts.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has shown decided weakness, the result of the reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount yesterday, combined with the fall in Silver reported from London, and rates at the close show a fall of fully 1 16d. per rupee all round. This, however, scarcely shows the actual position of the market, as at the decline there are willing buyers but no sellers, and for future delivery the banks decline to name a drawing rate. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ...1s. 9⅛d. to 3-16d. per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight...1s. 9 11-16d. „
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9⅝d. to 11-16d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 11-16d. „

On Calcutta, business has been done in demand bills at 3-16 per cent. premium, but in the present easy position of our Money Market, the quotation for 60 days' sight is quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in somewhat better request at fully yesterday's rates, although transactions so far are confined to small amounts. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 93⅝ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The SHARE MARKET is firm, but not particularly active. Bank of Bombays are in request at 39 per cent. premium, an advance of ½ per cent. Other Bank Shares are unaltered, as also are Land Companies, and in Press Shares the only movements are an advance of Rs. 10 in Mofussils and a decline of like amount in Bellary. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm with a hardening tendency, and we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 15 per share in Fleming.

COTTON to-day has again been very firm, and a considerable business has been done for local consumption, at, in some instances, a slight advance on yesterday's rates. For export, however, the purchases are insignificant, the high prices ruling leaving no margin for business. Supplies continue small, the receipts from up-country for the week ending to-day being only 3,100 bales against 10,000 bales for the corresponding period last year. At this pace the local demand still keeps ahead of arrivals, and stocks on the spot are being steadily reduced. Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-8 per cwt. and Rapeseed is unaltered at Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain as dull as ever. The regular liners are booking for Liverpool for shipment up to December at 30s. per cent. per ton, and it is reported that a steamer has been chartered for the Continent at 32s. 6d. per ton with concessions and commission, the lowest rate on record for the voyage. By sail there is as yet no enquiry.

PIECE GOODS are nominally steady, but the dealers are almost out of the market at the moment, owing to the approaching holidays. From the Bazaar, however, moderaee clearances are being effected, and this, with increasing ease in Money, gives promise of a better business after the Dewali.

COALS, although quiet on the spot owing to the liberal stocks on the Bunder, are very firm to arrive, owing to the absence of sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	680
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	695
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.	300	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	610
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	--	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	320
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	325
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½ p.s.	1,955
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6,
Mechanical Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	ll	11 p. ct	530
Vegas Patent Slip Co	3,00	250	all	3 p.	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th October, 1877.

Open 1,288½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	91,898	0	0
Merchandize	4,44,888	0	0
Telegraph	817	0	0
Municipal Trains	417	8	0
Total Rs.	5,38,020	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,288½ Miles ......Total Rs.	3,81,229	1	6
Increase	1,56,791	6	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP SCHLESWIG BRIDE, 1,055 tons, Captain T. Guthrie, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Moulmein (September 10th), with a general cargo of 80 bags rice and timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Grey, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. W. Hughes, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Roberts, eight second class, and three hundred and ninety-eight deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE s. s. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—

Mr D E Owen, Mr Carslake, Mrs Well and three children, Mr Crawford, and Miss Fernandes.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Oct 22.
	Schlezwig Bride	Guthrie	Moulmein, Sept 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Garibaldi	Tatcher	Calcutta.
	Fateh Mombaruck	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Trentham Hall (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Glenavon, Smith, to Falmouth.
Brig Fateh Rehmon, Nacoda, to Diu.

The steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
22	Flamingo (s)	Couche	Madras, Oct 18.
	Oberon	Dunns	——, Sept 30.
	Aminta (s)	Muir	——, May 25.
	T. D. Marshall	Perry	Brisbane, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 22—Steamers Suez, Duke of Buccleuch, Pyrene, and Barque Ellora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
23	Poonah (s)	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
22	Almora (s)	London via Colombo.
	Figaro	London via Pondy.
	Penang (s)	Calcutta.

Passengers per s. s. Almora from Madras to London on the 24th :—Mr W A Goodchap, Miss Goodchap, Lt Col H R Elliot, Mrs Elliot and 2 children, Mr Winscombe Day's 3 children, Mr and Mrs Irvine and child, J C Dalwaby, Mr Byron's 2 children, Mr W Scott, Mr E Marsden, Mrs O David, Mr W Clarke and 3 children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Poonah—from Southampton to Madras—Miss F J Woodhouse, Messrs A McDonald, J Duffy, R Glen, J Robertson, T B Webb, J Simpson, Col T and Mrs Hog, Mr J J Mure, Mr C Douglas, Mr H S Shaw.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S S Goa—From Madras to Bombay—The Hon and Mrs D F Carmichael.

The S S Tartar has safely arrived in Colombo, and may be expected in Madras at the end of this week.

The S S Duke of Argyll which arrived at Colombo left that port on Wednesday; she may be expected at Madras on the 26th. The following is a list of her passengers :—For Madras—Miss Barnes, Miss M A Blake, Capt C R and Mrs Bradstreet, Miss Bradstreet, Miss B Bradstreet, Miss V Bradstreet, Mr Pigott, Miss E Stimson, Rev H Gulliford, Mr C E Smith, Mr E J Brodie, Mr C G Porteous, Mr J H Cox, and Miss Ada Nursey.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sumatra s—1 case glassware, Hassonally Isoobjee.

Menzaleh s—14 cases confectionery, James Pearse; 9 cases medicine of other sorts, Rogers and Co; 75 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 3 cases prussian blue and 2 cases emerald green, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 2 cases hardware, 4 cases toys, and 1 case shoe thread, Allana Abdool Raymon; 6 cases cheese, Hudson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—65 bales cotton, Dhurrumsey Velljee.

Europa s—1,600 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 2,680 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Hurridass Gangjee; 1,225 cwts wheat, Shamjee Veerjee; 275 cwts cotton, W Nicol and Co; 32 bales rags, Heerjee Nagsey and Co; 185 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Madras s—500 cwts wheat, Hurridass Gangjee; 20 cwts deer horns, Ruttonjee Manockjee and Co; 23 bales hides and 5 bales cotton carpets, Chand Mahamedally and Co; 259½ cwts mustard seed, Nuthoo Ramchunder; 20 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Ganjee; 56½ cwts buffalo horns, Rajun Ajoo; 23½ cases india rubber, Askern Khengar.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—11 bundles china matting, Inzoli Brother; 44 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—546½ cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 9 bales woollen carpets, Tyebjee and Co.

Arabia s—1,599 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—70 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chybessa s—110 bales cotton, Young and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—1½ chests opium, Gunshilall Sobhagmull; 19½ chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 1½ chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull; 19½ chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 23 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—18 cwts E teeth, 13 cwts G horns, 105 cases sharkfinss and 7 cases fish maws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 46 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 14 cases sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee; 242½ cwts raisin, Gulam H Jan Mahamed; 65 bale, twist, E D Sassoon; 80 cwts sumadastone, Dyal Ludha; 40 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50½ chests opium, E J Abraham; 39 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 144 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 10 bales twist, Peerbhoy Damjee; 40 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 115 cwts red raisins, Goolamhoosein Janmhamed; 50 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 5½ chests opium, Jesraz Chetram; 23 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...... 29·896
Temperature of the Air ...... 81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer 76.1
Dew Point ...... 74·0
Relative humidity of Air ...... ·778
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8). 6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ... 87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)... 78·0
General Direction of wind ......NNE, ESE, S, ESE, ENE, E, SE, WSW, SSE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 191

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Stoddart, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

OCTOBER 25.

Hughes, Sub Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, to join, from Baroda.
Whitlock, Sub Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, to join, from Baroda.
Prior, Sub Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, to join, from Baroda.
Poignand, Capt, Bombay 59th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Keen, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Deera Gazi Khan.
Langmore, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Larpend, Lieut Col, Bengal 1st Regt Infantry, to rejoin, to Benares.
Green, Lieut Col, Bombay A A Genl, to rejoin, to Poona.
Dynyard, Lieut and Adjt, Madras 44th Regt, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Monypenny, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Regt, to rejoin, to Fyzabad.
Mackie, Capt, Bombay Queens, to rejoin, to Poona.
Carly, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Bradshaw, Capt, Madras 25th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Banda.
Williamson, Surg, Bengal A M D, to join, to Allahabad.
Ryal, Surg, Bengal A M D, to join, to Allahabad.
Mullen, Surg, Bengal I M S, to join, to Calcutta.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 23.)

The services of Mr A H T Martindale, of the Madras Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Foreign Department.

Captain C E L Eastall, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, subsidiary leave for one month, to appear before the Medical Board at Madras.

Mr George Downton Leman to be Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George, Ganjam.

Mr W Wilson to be Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna.

Mr H J Stokes to be District and Sessions Judge, Kistna.

Mr S T McCarthy to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput.

Mr C J Knox to be Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Tanjore, but to cotninue to be employed as Special Assistant, Famine Duties, in Kurnool until further orders.

Mr A McCallum Webster to be Collector, District Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George, Vizagapatam; but to continue to act as Commissioner of the Nilgiris until further orders.

Mr F Brandit to be Collector and District Magistrate, South Canara, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge, Godavery, during the absence of Mr Woodroffe on leave or until further orders.

Mr H P Gordon to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, on the abolition of the Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge, Salem, during the absence of Mr Hannyngton on leave or until further orders.

Mr J R Daniel to be District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam. This cancels the transfer of Mr Nelson, District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, to the Ganjam Court.

Mr J W Best to be District and Sessions Judge, South Canara.

Mr J C Hughesdon, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madura, to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, on the abolition of that Court, but to continue to act as additional Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, during the famine or until further orders.

Mr J Traill, Assistant Engineer, appointed to act as District Engineer, Cuddapah, during the absence of Colonel A S Moberly, R E.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following movements are ordered :—
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
C Company, from Bangalore, to Madras.
K Company, from Secundrabad, to Bangalore.

With reference to G O by the Government of Bombay, dated 8th October 1877, permitting Surgeon-Major A Gammack, M.D., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years.

The following promotion is made : Captain E W C H Miller, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, Madras Staff Corps.

The furlough to Europe granted to Colonel C P Keyes, C.B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, is cancelled, at his own request.

With reference to G O by the Government of Bombay, dated 15th October 1877, permitting Surgeon-Major H Crocker, M.D., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough on private affairs for two years.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Captain S L Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 3rd Class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut-Colonel B H W Magrath, or until further orders.

Captain E S Begbie, European Veterans, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for six months.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps : Lieut DeLacy Dl Passy, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th N I; Lieut E M Lawford, 43rd Foot, Squadron Officer, 1st Regt Light Cavalry.

The services of Sub Lieut S J M Jopp, 48th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, are transferred to the Government of Bombay.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter............29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Lo Wat.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 27	......	6 0	5 28	2 18 m 1 45 a	8 13 m 8 14 a
Sun. 28	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity	6 0	5 28	3 3 m 2 37 a	9 5 m 9 6 a
Mon. 29	......	6 1	5 27	5 m 3 46 a	10 11 m 10 12 a
Tues. 30	......	6 1	5 26	5 10 m 5 23 a	11 33 m 11 37 a
Wed. 31	English Mail Expected	6 1	5 26	6 26 m 7 5 a	1 0 a ..
Nov. Th. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	7 41 m 8 28 a	1 11 m 2 14 a
Fri. 2	......	6 2	5 25	8 33 m 9 22 a	2 23 m 3 1 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

INNES—October 24th, at Mazagon, Bombay, Emma, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Innes, G. I. P. Railway, aged 33. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—October 16th, at Simla, the wife of Major H. F. Blair, R. E., of a daughter.

CREAK—October 21st, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H. C. Creak, VII Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

COOKE—October 20th, at Egmore, the wife of A. W. Cooke, of a daughter.

DOWSLEY—October 23rd, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. A. Dowsley, Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.

PLOWDEN—October 20th, at Jullunder, the wife of A. C. Plowden, Esq., D. S. of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLOOMFIELD—FORLONG—October 17th, at Nagpur, by the Rev. G. T. Carruthers, Major A. Bloomfield, Bengal Staff Corps, to Amy Crawford, second daughter of Gordon Forlong, Esq.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C.—The information you want can be obtained at the office of the Surgeon General.

R. D.—No such name is to be found in the Civil List.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

THE Madras papers are, we observe, very anxious to have a Parliamentary inquiry into the legality of Lord Lytton's action in taking the management of the Famine in that Presidency out of the hands of the Madras Council; and we sincerely hope that their wishes in this respect may be gratified. It cannot, we think, be fairly contended that the Viceroy's action was strictly legal, or that members of Council in Bombay or Madras have power to relieve themselves, at the request of the Viceroy, of responsibilities imposed upon them by Parliament; and it is certainly desirable, even if it be not absolutely necessary, that a distinct Parliamentary sanction should be given to the Viceroy's mild little *coup d' état*. We imagine that both Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton must have contemplated from the outset making an application to Parliament to absolve them from any legal penalties they may have incurred by setting up a temporary dictatorship in Madras; and, remembering with what subservient apathy the House of Commons accepted the Secretary of State's audacious defence of his conduct in abolishing the independence of Indian Judges, we consider it extremely improbable that any exception will be taken to the suspension for a few months of the Madras Council's authority in one department of administration. If, however, any criticisms were offered, it would be an easy matter for the representatives of the Indian Government to show that such a claim to independence as that put forward on behalf of Madras, which means apparently a claim to the independent use of the revenues of the whole country for the sole and exclusive benefit of the population of Madras, is not one that can be admitted by the State without destroying the control now exercised by the Viceregal Government over the finances of the Indian Empire. A Constitution would be intrinsically absurd which empowered one set of officials to receive the produce of the taxes of all the provinces of the Empire, and then forbade them to prevent the subordinate officials of any one of these provinces from scattering this money broadcast at their own sweet will. If the construction put upon the Indian Councils Act by the *Times* and the Madras papers be correct, it follows that, for the salvation of the Empire, either Madras must be cut adrift and left with only her own resources to rely upon, or the right of the Government of India to intervene in the administration of the Presidencies in order to put a stop to extravagance which is threatening the Empire with financial ruin must be formally and explicitly acknowledged. There cannot be a doubt that Parliament will recognize as applicable to India the great principle on which the authority of the English House of Commons itself rests, that the power of the purse must have coupled with it the supreme executive power in the State. We should not, indeed, be surprised if, besides approving Lord Lytton's act of dictatorship as necessary and justifiable, Parliament were further to place on record a severe and indignant censure of the conduct of those Madras officials whose scandalous and flagrant incompetency compelled the Viceroy's intervention. At present, the English public has fallen into one of its hysterical moods about Madras; and, having had its ignorance skilfully played upon by experts in the manufacture of sensational literature, it sincerely believes that it is doing a noble work by subscribing immense sums of money to feed millions of oppressed natives of India whom an inhuman Government has left to starve. By the time Parliament meets, the fact that the Famine has been grossly mismanaged in Madras will have become familiar to the British understanding; and sympathy with Madras officials will have given way to a feeling of intense annoyance at the thought that British charity had been deluded into placing half a million of good money at the disposal of such noodles. We hardly think, therefore, that the Madras newspapers need look forward with very joyful anticipations to the results of a Parliamentary inquiry.

The clearest proof of the mismanagement so often alleged against the Madras Government may be found in the significant official figures which we published the other day, showing that the total reduction effected during the last three weeks in the number of persons receiving relief in Madras amounts to 675,000. The season has, no doubt, helped to produce this result, but its main cause is the change of front which has given the Presidency a better system and a better organization of relief. Probably the reductions will not be so large in the future, but we may confidently expect a steady progressive improvement which will bring the Famine practically to an end about February next. Our special correspondent, whose admirable letters have thrown so much light on the actual state of the Madras districts, emphatically declares that, but for past mismanagement, the Famine would be at an end now; and we can readily believe him when we are told that in one district only, that of Salem, it has been found possible in one fortnight to strike nearly 200,000 persons off the list of people receiving gratuitous relief, by merely applying the prescribed tests. What must have been the previous state of that part of the country, and to what a condition of permanent demoralisation was it hastening!

Everybody is, however, now beginning, we hear, to look cheerful in Madras. So great a breath of land was sown this year, that, although the kharif crops have failed in many places, the harvest generally, now that the north-east monsoon has come to give the water wanted for the rice on the coast, may be expected to be a good one. The dry crops in some parts of Madras as of this Presidency have suffered from excessive rain; but who ever heard of such a being as a contented farmer, and who but a farmer supposes it possible for the Heavens, however propitious they may be to our prayers, to pour down rain with such discrimination that each field shall have the exact quantity to a gallon that it requires, and no more? The reporters on the weather and the crops in India are getting somewhat too nice in their expectations. It is enough for us to know that the rainfall has been almost everywhere abundant, and that agricultural prospects are excellent. We need not be so scrupulously accurate in our gratitude for the gifts of Heaven as the Scotch Minister, who, returning thanks for a good harvest in his parish, was careful to add—"Excepting a few fields "between here and Stonehaven, hardly worth "mentioning." Prices are dropping everywhere, and are rapidly getting beyond famine range; and the only question of interest remaining for consideration is what will be the amount of the bill India will have to pay for meeting a calamity, the effects of which have now nearly passed away? Further inquiries have satisfied us that the estimate we gave a few days ago of 10½ millions as the total cost of the Famine in Bombay and Madras will be found to be substantially correct. The loss of revenue in Madras will probably be about 2½ millions, and the direct expenditure on relief should not now exceed 6 millions, giving a total of say 8½ millions, which, added to the Bombay bill of 2 millions, makes up our estimate. The Madras Famine will, therefore, have cost before it is over nearly double the original estimate of 4½ millions; and, as the loss of revenue has not greatly increased, the excess has been wasted on direct relief, which counts for not much less than three times the amount at first assigned for this purpose. Can it be argued with any show of decency that the men who are responsible for this disgraceful waste of public money should have been allowed to go on for another six months—from last August to next February—playing ducks and drakes with the revenues of India? Why, Lord Lytton's interference in Madras has probably saved the State the addition of at least four millions more to the Madras Famine Relief Bill. And what is there to set against this great gain on the other side but the injured dignity of Sir William Robinson?

THE MADRAS FAMINE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS DISTRICTS, OCT. 23.

NOTHING but mismanagement has prevented the Famine from being now at an end, and the same cause only can prolong it for another month. I have myself seen a crop of *cumboo*, or tall-stalked millet, fully ripe, and its reaping commenced, and in many more fields the ripe stalks are being plucked. The number of grain carts proceeding in every direction gives abundance of labour in cutting grass, which they have only to carry to the nearest road to find a ready market for it. The Public Works Department are still doing their utmost to provide labour for all-comers, and the fear is that labour required in the fields will be wanting rather than that people willing to work will be without an opening for gaining their livelihood. Under such circumstances it is not only unpleasant, but in the highest degree discreditable, that a single death should still be occurring from *bona fide* starvation; yet such is the case. There are numbers still wandering about in an aimless way, who, if orders were obeyed, would be given a meal and sent to the nearest camp, there to be fed up and passed on to the nearest public work. This is essentially the duty of the police, and it is no sufficient excuse to hear that they are short-handed and cannot possibly fulfil their duties. Why are they allowed to remain so after an experience of at least a year? When one sees a supervisor, a relief inspector, and a police officer within a stone's throw of a corpse, and some twenty emaciated travellers huddled into an out-house by a wretched village sweeper, and being treated in the roughest possible manner without remonstrance, it is impossible to believe that any amount of Government orders will do anything but aggravate, instead of relieve, the wants of the few starving who remain. The question where these wanderers come from, can only find an answer by visiting the numberless villages existing with roofs burnt off, or fallen through. Few are actually deserted, as on thorough investigation one or two people may be found: or in the adjacent fields some old crone who has weathered the storm is warning the birds off a few stalks of *cumboo* which she watches as they ripen. It is a great thing to have kept even this nucleus of village life in existence, and it is in such places when the survivors have returned that the Mansion House Fund Committee will find one of the best openings for expending a portion of the large funds placed at their disposal. The idea that gratuitous relief from Government is required now in villages is erroneous, and the happy effect on the grain market of reducing the numbers is a proof of the wisdom of reducing still further this forced demand. There is no fear of any death from starvation of anybody, at his or her own village, where all are rapidly reverting to their ordinary mode of life. The fear is only for wanderers, and for these the police are strictly responsible, and, if any deaths occur, they must be laid at their door, as may also another class of wanderers who are making a living by stealing grain from the fields, bivouacking under trees, and enjoying a gipsy kind of life at the expense of the villagers and the trees which they are permitted to ravage without any attempt at interference. All the Madras officials, from overwork during the Famine, are sadly down at the heel—slipshod—but the police are the downest at the heel and slippiest-shod of all.

I have mentioned that a supervisor of relief, supposed to be a trustworthy native gentleman, quite of the superior class, just your man for the Mansion House Fund Committee, thoroughly reliable and so forth, could, at his own home, prove perfectly callous and indifferent to his duties. These are they who have feasted on the Famine, hardly ever pretending to carry out their duties unless dragged round by a British officer, ready with endless excuses, fawning, flattering abominations, who come between the British Government and the poorer classes, diverting every farthing they can from its proper channel and stultifying the orders of Government in every possible manner. It is a positive fact that villages, to all practical intents deserted except by only the one or two inhabitants referred to above, have been, from week to week and month to month, entered in returns with a full population, of whom a large proportion were said to be receiving the money dole! What rascality could possibly exceed this? Is it any wonder that such men receive orders with indifference and carry them out only with severe pressure? Like gorged kites or vultures, they sit on the house-top, complacently regarding the bones they have plucked so cleanly, and fear no detection. No attempt worth recording has been made to bring home to these men the punishment due to their heartless rapacity; on the contrary, as I have implied, they are actually being brought forward as the best possible agents to disburse the funds of the Mansion House Committee, and will probably be found shortly in receipt of further large sums nominally for new roofs to the homeless, seeds for the poor farmer to sow, sickles with which he shall reap these imaginary crops. But if it passes into their hands the money will find no such route, the walls of the villages will still remain bare, the rice fields not have a grain of rice from such hands, and, as there will be no crops, the sickles need not follow. There should be much more publicity in detail about the proceedings of the Mansion House Fund Committee; in fact, a weekly publication of all the proceedings received regarding the expenditure of money and the places where it has been sent to—down to the name of the village—would prove a very great check on malpractices, and also be of great utility in showing the topographical distribution of the money. The time has quite passed for spending any portion of these funds on children's kitchens or such like purposes, useful as they have undoubtedly been in their way. It is doubtful whether any should be spent in towns or the larger and more prosperous class of village. Where it is wanted and can find ample ground to cover, is amongst the second and third class sized villages. These would contain the people if they could only be got at who have lost their all, who have sold the sticks out of their roof for the last meal they were able to purchase, and then left the four walls to wonder hopelessly about the world. To "bring these wanderers home," and place in their pockets the means of making a fresh start in life, would be a truly noble undertaking—one which would benefit the masses more than any other act, and at the same time permanently benefit the country. It is remarkable to notice, after all that has happened, how numerous are the class of large landholders, well-to-do men, who did their duty well to the ryots at the early part of the Famine and are ready to do it again, now that they see their way to the end of the difficulty. A very long series of fruitful years, an absence of war and heavy taxation has rendered this possible, and the very small number of fields unploughed, even allowing for the advances made by Government for purchase of seed, proves how very large the resources of the country are and how elastic. Within a month of the return of the Viceroy to Simla, the country may be said to have lost its famine hue, almost to have lost its famine prices and wholly (I hope by the time this appears) lost its famine death-rate, while pestilence in every shape has ceased. Only in India could this be possible, and only in India under a British Government. The only danger is that it shall be too rapidly forgotten, and the lessons it should teach remain for future Famines to enforce. The fight between railways *versus* canals will all be fought over again, and there is much to be said on both sides. In extreme drought even canals might fail, and it certainly is only in extreme drought that many of the proposed streams would be of great use. It is, I believe, a fact that at Seonee, halfway between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, "grain" is now selling at 32 seers for the rupee, although every available cart is engaged in removing it for export. There are doubtless many other places similarly placed, so that, remembering that railways are more remunerative in ordinary times than canals, it is to be hoped we may not see too much weight given to water and too little to steam. Canals may avert famine—railways must.

Again, no one ever heard of railways making a place unhealthy, but canals have a very grave capacity for doing so, and it is quite possible that when constructed they might lead to as great a loss of life by fever as is caused by Famine, spread over a greater number of years of course, but acting with quite equal deadliness, far more difficult to relieve because more insidious and difficult to control. It is all very well to say if we had had such an area under irrigation in a certain given year so many lives would have been saved, that being one year in fifty. During the remaining forty-nine years there might have been many more lives lost in the aggregate from diseases directly attributable to the excessive presence of water.

No doubt, water used for cultivation with discretion, as it is, for instance, when it has to be worked up by bullocks or hand from a well, is excellent; but water let on merely by turning a spadeful or so of earth, and running in channels of the most temporary character, over a great extent of country, and coming for one man's use through several other people's land—that is another pair of shoes. Very little reflection would show how one man's meat might be another's poison, and that as regards payment and working generally, irrigation canals are far more complicated from beginning to end than railways, and are not at all the *panacea* which some people at home have been induced to believe.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 4.

THIS day last week we were steaming in a hot "scirocco" wind, and everyone was complaining of the unusual heat. To-day we are pinched and blue with cold, and would fain restore our circulation by a brisk walk over the hills. This change has been brought about by the cold north-east wind from the Black Sea, which, accompanied by torrents of rain, has suddenly broken into our summer dream and has landed us into the stern realities of approaching winter. Our thoughts turn naturally to the soldiers in the field, bivouacking in the open—for they have not even the shelter of a canvas roof over their heads—and it is obvious that the question of an armistice, or peace, or the prolongation of the war to a second campaign, must soon be decided. Already the state of the weather and of the roads has impeded the progress of the operations both on the Lom and at Shipka. Snow has fallen in the Balkans, and the poor shivering wretches in the camp at Shipka have now reason to repent of their wanton destruction of the Bulgarian villages, the shelter of whose houses would have been of priceless value under this change of weather.

The Sultan has decided to distribute wadded vests to his army, such as are worn by most Turks, when *en déshabille* at home. This garment has the advantage of being warm, and, at the same time, inexpensive to make, its materials being composed of cotton wadding covered with chintz and quilted. It will be weeks, however, before His Majesty's idea can be put into execution, and meanwhile his soldiers must take their chance of fever and dysentery, the usual result of exposure to cold and wet in this country. Even in ordinary times, the risks of fever are very great to those sleeping in the open air, during the months of September and October.

The Russians and Turks have this in common that they set at defiance the simplest rules of hygienic arrangements; disease, as a consequence, is already reaping a rich harvest amongst the Russians, and in some degree also amongst the Turks. A visitor to Suleiman Pasha's camp rode knee-deep in what had once been the bed of a mountain torrent, now converted into an open drain of fetid abomination. He urged upon Suleiman Pasha the importance of remedying this state of things. The General shrugged his shoulders and replied, "That does not concern me; my business is to lead my men to battle; let others look after the sanitary arrangements of the camp." This excessive carelessness as to results, displayed by men occupying the most important posts, reminds me of an other instance of this kind, when previous to the declaration of war a friend of mine was pointing out to the Grand Vizier the fatal consequences likely to follow if Turkey were to go to war, with Redif Pasha as head of the Military Department. "It is no business of mine," was the Grand Vizier's answer, "let the Sultan look to that!"

When I last wrote the Turks were jubilant over their victories; Osman Pasha had given his *coup de grace* to the besieging army; Mehemet Ali was causing the Russians to fall back along their whole line; and Suleiman had telegraphed that he was almost master of the Shipka Pass. A fortnight has elapsed since then, and except at Plevna, the Turks have failed to derive any advantage from their positions. The Russians still occupy their entrenchments in the Shipka; indeed, they even claim an advantage on the day when Suleiman Pasha held the Fort St. Nicholas for half-an-hour, and on the strength of which feat he telegraphed a victory to Constantinople. No fresh attack has been attempted since then, and we have ceased to follow with any interest the frequently expressed hopes and expectations of the General as to the results of the destructive fire he has been pouring into the enemy's redoubts. He has lately adopted with advantage, a suggestion conveyed to him anonymously by some one in Constantinople advising the use of electric light. Until now the Russians received their supplies of food and ammunition at night, the road from Gabrova being exposed to the Turkish fire by day; but since the electric light has been used the Russians can no longer take advantage of the darkness to bring up their reinforcements and supplies.

Nothing had been heard of Mehemet Ali since the 21st September, when it was understood he had failed in an attack on the Russians near Biela. This silence has been followed by rumours, which are acquiring consistency, that it is intended to replace him in the post of Commander-in-Chief. A further light has been thrown on the matter, and it seems that the opportunity for which Mahmoud Damad had been waiting has arrived, and that Mehemet Ali, like Midhad and others, is to be sacrificed to the intrigues and jealousies of the evil men who have the ear of the Sultan. Foremost of these, as I have already told you, is the Sultan's brother in law Mahmoud Damad. At the time when popular opinion became too strong for him, he was compelled to withdraw his outward protection from his sworn friends and allies, Redif and Abdul Kerim; but it has since been seen how he has "tempered the wind to the shorn lamb," and how easy he let down his friends, and how step by step he extricated them from the grip of military law, and snugly established them in the calm retirement of Lemnos to await the return of better times.

Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, second in command to Mehemet Ali, is a creature of Redif's and Abdul Kerim's, and if justice had been done, he also ought to have been included in the disgrace of his patrons. Mehemet Ali attempted to remove him, but Damad intending him to act as a spy, and, if necessary, an instrument against Mehemet Ali, decided that he was to remain. From all the information I have obtained, the repulse sustained by the Turks on the 21st ultimo was the result of the want of accord between the General-in-Chief and his Lieutenant. Mehemet Ali had prepared a well-devised attack in which Ahmed Eyoub failed to execute the part assigned to him; the onus of the defeat, naturally, falls on the Commander-in Chief, and his enemy is rejoicing that he is preparing for him the grave of his military reputation. A friend, writing from the Camp at Shumla, says :—"Ahmed Eyoub is more intent on thwarting Mehemet Ali than on defeating the Russians. The failure of the attack at Cherkova was entirely due to the neglect of the orders given to him. The real attack was to have been made on the right by a division of his army, while another division under Salih Pasha was to have made a feint. Ahmed Eyoub's division did not appear at all on the scene of action, and by some unaccountable mishap, the Egyptian artillery lost its way in a wood, and arrived too late; on the troops, therefore entrusted with the feint attack, fell the whole burden of the battle. They fought with great gallantry, and it was only after they lost all hopes of their supports that they retired." The feeling is very bitter in Mehemet Ali's army; the officers speak their minds openly, and make no secret that they have more to fear from the mischief ever brewing at Constantinople than from the Russians.

It is the same spirit of jealousy or treachery which is wasting Suleiman's fine army at Shipka. Mehemet Ali has repeatedly begged him to mask the pass and to bring the bulk of his army to act in conjunction with his; this might easily have been done, as there are no Russians to the east of Hain Boghaz, but Suleiman cannot be persuaded to abandon Shipka, some say, in obedience to orders received from the Palace, and others say, to gratify his personal ambition, hoping to achieve successes, the glory of which he will not have to share with a superior officer. Perhaps Raouf Pasha, at present military commandant at Soumla, a man worthy of all respect and esteem, will be able to throw some "oil on these troubled waters" of hate, jealousy, and intrigue. His journey to Constantinople at this juncture excites conjecture; he is coming by way of Slivno, in the Balkans, where he has made an appointment to meet Suleiman Pasha.

Alone, the sturdy Osman, shut up in the stronghold of his own creation, mindful only of the deadly blows he knows so well how to deal at the enemy, has lived apart from intrigue, nor do we hear that any one is envious of his post. The fighting around Plevna continues in a more or less desultory way, but nowhere have the Russians succeeded in making a sensible impression on the lines of the defenders, whilst according to the accounts of the correspondents with the Russians, their losses have been fearful. The arrival of reinforcements and large supplies of ammunition and food has still further improved the position of the defenders. The line by way of Orkhanie, and thence to Sophia and Constantinople, has been in the hands of the Turks ever since Shefket Pasha succeeded in establishing his communications with Osman Pasha; for an account of the heavy fighting which took place when the Russian lines were attacked simultaneously by the fresh troops arriving to the relief of Plevna, and by Osman Pasha, we must look to our English papers. The Turks know no more here than that the operation was crowned with success, that the fighting resulted in a certain number of killed and wounded, and that Shefket from his outpost at Orkhanie is able to feed Osman's army with fresh troops in a measure as they arrive from Constantinople.

As I am closing my letter, I learn that the fiat has gone forth against Mehemet Ali Pasha. He is recalled to Constantinople and replaced by Suleiman Pasha, and Raouf Pasha succeeds Suleiman as commander of the army of the Balkans.

There is no doubt that these changes are due to the intrigues of Mahmoud Damad, who, in his capacity of acting Minister of War, virtually exercises, at present, the supreme power in the State; and it was important for him to dispose of Mehemet Ali in time as it was understood that the Ministry of War was to be conferred on whichever of the Generals proved most successful in the field, and Mehemet Ali being a favourite of the Sultan, was believed to have the most chances in his favour.

CLEARING PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.
A REFORM NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morning's mail steamer is the first of a series of crowded ones. She brought more than one hundred passengers with their bags and baggage. It is to the defective arrangements at the Mazagon Bunder for clearing the baggage that, as an on-looker and therefore a disinterested observer, I would call attention, in the hope that it may induce the authorities to take a hint or two. I will try to describe what the present system (if it can deserve to be called a system at all) is. The baggage of 100 passengers, consisting, let us say, of at least 600 pieces, is brought up and deposited indiscriminately in various parts of a large hall; along one side of this hall is a counter, behind which stands the official whose business it is to pass the declarations or manifests, which the passengers have to write out at considerable length and sign; when passed, these are presented at the gate and the baggage is cleared. The operation sounds simple enough, but in practice I observed that it took on an average one hour at the least for a passenger to get his baggage, whilst many were anxiously searching for missing articles after the lapse of two hours. Now, by one or two simple expedients, this time might easily be reduced to half, and, considering the heat of an Indian morning, this would be no small boon to new arrivals.

First, let the sides of the hall be divided off by letters as at a large central railway station at home, the letters being large and conspicuous. Let passengers be supplied on board ship with some ready gummed letters of their initial surnames, and as the baggage is brought up let it be at once sorted, and distributed under the lettered divisions. Mr. A and Mr. B would then see at a glance where to find his kit, instead of having to hunt for it out of a promiscuous heap.

Secondly, let the head stewards be supplied with blank forms of specification of baggage, with declaration of contents, which passengers could fill up at their leisure between Aden and Bombay, and have ready for presentation to the Customs authorities, on landing. It is not so easy for a passenger to fill up one of these formidable forms at a moment's notice; at all events, it takes time, and there is a disagreeable crush to get at the official who provides the forms and sees to their being properly filed up.

Lastly, a corps of decent porters, instead of the motley crowd of dirty ragged coolies, who fight each other for the baggage, would really be a great boon.

The present arrangements are unworthy of a city that has adopted the motto of *Primus in Indis*; at all events, they are not calculated to impress a new arrival with any great opinion of the way the convenience of the public is studied.

Bombay, Oct. 24. OBSERVER.

GOANESE MISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The incidents referred to by your correspondent J. C. L. and other interesting matters are graphically described in the "Short historical account of the Goa Schism, 1853," copies of which might be procured without difficulty by G. at the *Examiner* Press in Meadow Street. But J. C. L. is mistaken in supposing that he will succeed in making people on the spot believe, although the assertion is made on the authority of the Rev. De Cottineau, year 1831, that the present Indo-Portuguese and Goanese priests know their divinity, philosophy, and their Latin as well in general as the mass of the French clergy who have never been charged with ignorance; if this assertion is true, then all that can be said on the subject is that the French R. C. priests must be a poor specimen of clergymen indeed. The local clergy must have degenerated considerably since De Cottineau's time, if his testimony is to be of any value at the present moment. There is ample room, and it is to be hoped means too, for improvement in the education and general deportment of the Indo-Portuguese priest which will not be thrown away on his fellow Christians.

Bombay, Oct. 23. Q.

THE MURDER OF MR. ROONAN.

THE INQUEST.

THE Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Michael Roonan, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on the night of the 16th inst., was continued before Dr. Blaney, in the Coroner's Room yesterday afternoon, when the following evidence was taken.

Miss Sophia Schomberg said—I keep a billiard room on the ground floor of the Royal Hotel. I know a man named Joaquim Britto, who lodged at the Royal Hotel, about two-and-a-half months ago. On the 16th of this month, I saw Joaquim Britto, about 10 o'clock p. m., in my billiard room. He was alone in the room. He stayed there about 10 or 15 minutes. He was dressed as usual, wearing a coat and hat. I cannot say whether this is the coat which he wore. At that time he was sober; I never saw him drunk. He left the billiard room about a quarter past ten, and I did not see him again till about half past eleven, when he walked along the street, past my door in the direction of his own house. About 12 o'clock I went upstairs to my room, which is on the first floor of the Royal Hotel. I went to bed at once, and had not been long in bed when I heard some one call out "boy." There was a sick lady in the next room and I thought she was calling her servant. I heard nothing more, and I fell asleep. I know the house where the Brittos live, but not the rooms.

Constancio DeSouza said—I am a butler in the service of Adrian Britto. I have been employed by him since November last. I remember the 16th of this month. I was in attendance at my master's dinner table on that day. Dinner was served about 8 o'clock in the evening. My master came home about half-past 5 p. m. The deceased came home a little before five, but after dressing in the Volunteer uniform, he went out again, returnig about 7 p. m. A gentleman (whose name I do not know) came to dinner about 8 p. m. My master called me about eight o'clock, and the gentleman was there then. He and my master and the deceased were together in the sitting-room, and the strange gentleman was playing the piano. I did not see any one else there. My master ordered me to bring wine, and I served the three gentlemen. I then went away to serve up the dinner. My master, the deceased, and the strange gentleman were the only persons at dinner. Soon after dinner began, my master's brother, Joaquim Britto, came into the room, dressed in a coat, waistcoat, and cashmere trousers. He spoke to my master in Portuguese; I do not know what he said; I do not understand the language. He did not speak angrily. He stayed in the room for one or two minutes, and then went away again. My master did not speak angrily to him. My master spoke also in Portuguese. Dinner passed off quietly, and was finished about a quarter to nine o'clock. After dinner, the gentlemen returned to the sitting-room, where they amused themselves with music and singing. I heard them till about 9.15 p.m., when I went to sleep in the cook-room passage. About half an hour after midnight, I awoke, and heard my master calling in his usual tone of voice. I got up and went to a window which looks out of the passage into the deceased's room. I saw the deceased lying on the floor of his room. I did not see any blood then. I did not go inside. My master was in his own room. I could see him from the dining-room window. He was putting on his coat. My master ordered me to go for a buggy to take Mr. Roonan to hospital. I went out and brought a buggy quickly to the street door of the house. I saw nobody in the rooms at that time except the deceased and my master. I found a buggy standing near the fountain in Rampart Row. When I had brought the buggy, I went upstairs again, and found my master, his brother Frederick, and Pereira in the deceased's room. I told my master I had brought a buggy. He said he could not take the deceased away in a buggy, and told me to fetch a palanquin. I then saw blood on the floor near and under the deceased. I thought he was dead. I did not see any knife there. The carving knife produced belongs to my master. It was always kept in the sideboard drawer. During dinner, on the night of the 16th inst., it was on the drawer, but it was not used. I put it away in the sideboard table after dinner. It was not then covered with blood as it is now. I have not been to the house since that night. About one o'clock, I saw the knife again in the hands of Constable Whitten, who was rolling it up in a piece of paper. I saw the constable take up the knife from the floor near the right hand of the deceased. There was blood on it at that time. There was a large argand lamp burning in the dining-room, the light turned down slightly. It was burning in the same way when I went out for the buggy. After I had brought the buggy, I remained in the room about five or six minutes, and then went downstairs. The buggywalla told me I should not be able to get a *palki* at that hour of the night, and I went upstairs again and told my master, who was then on the landing with his brother Frederick and Pereira. I was ordered by all three of them to go for a doctor, and I went to Bhora Musjid Lane in the Fort, and aroused a Portuguese doctor (whose name I do not know), and told him that Mr. Roonan was lying in blood. I asked him to come, but he refused, and I then went to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and got Mr. Underwood, an apothecary, to come with me to my master's. We reached the house about 1-30 a.m., and went upstairs. I did not see Joaquim Britto that night, except when he came into my master's rooms during dinner. The apothecary examined the deceased, and I heard him tell my master in English to send for the police. My master then told me to go and call a police constable. I went downstairs again at once, and asked a buggywalla where I could find a policeman and he told me I would find one opposite Messrs. Watson and Co.'s shop. I was going there, when I met a policeman opposite the *Times of India* office, and I told him that the deceased was lying in blood. He asked me to accompany him, and took me to Military Square, to a European constable. I told the constable that Mr. Roonan was dead. The constable told the sepoy to take me to my master's house and said he would follow. We went to my master's and the constable came soon afterwards. It was Mr. Constable Whitten.

Mr. Jas. Henry Underwood said—I am an apothecary at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and live on the premises. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., a servant knocked at my door, and told me a gentleman was vomiting blood and his master had desired him to call a medical man. I immediately drove with him in a buggy to a house in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and went upstairs to the second floor. I met Mr. Adrian Britto at the door of his rooms, and asked him where the gentleman was who was ailing. He took me into an inner room, where I saw the deceased lying on the floor. On the left side of the body there was a pool of blood. The room was not quite dark, but it was not light enough for my purpose, and I sent for a light, and then examined the deceased and found that he was dead. I asked Adrian Britto whether the police had been made aware of the occurrence. He said no, and I told him to send for the police. He called a servant, and we told him to go for the police. I saw a knife, stained with blood, lying on the floor near the left side of the deceased. The deceased had on a short flannel banian, and a pair of white trousers. The banian produced is the one I saw. There are two cuts on it on the left side. I did not see the deceased's wounds. I waited there about half an hour, until Mr. Constable Whitten came to the house. The servant brought a police sepoy first, and I desired him to call a European constable. After the constable came, I saw Frederick Britto. I asked Adrian Britto if he knew how the death occurred, and he said he knew nothing. He told me that there had been three of them at dinner, that after dinner he had laid down and gone to sleep, and that he knew nothing more. He did not say anything about a quarrel, but stated that the deceased had been rather desponding during the evening and he was afraid he was dull. He did not say that the deceased had committed suicide. He (Adrian Britto) was not in an excited state while I was speaking to him. When Frederick Britto came into the room, he lay down on a sofa. I did not speak to him, nor did he speak to me.

William Charles Whitten said—I am a constable in the Bombay police force, and have charge of the 2nd section, A. Division, and live in Military Square. On the morning of the 17th instant, about 1-50 a.m., I was called up out of bed by police sepoy No. 38 A. who told me that a man had died in a house near the Royal Hotel in the Fort, from loss of blood. I told him to go at once to the place, and followed myself as soon as I could dress to Tamarind Lane. I heard it strike two as I was going into the house. I went upstairs to the second floor into the rooms on the right of the landing, occupied by Adrian Britto. Mr. Underwood was the first person I met. He was at the dining-room door. He asked me to look at the deceased, and took a lighted candle to show me. Adrian Britto accompanied us into the room where the body of the deceased was lying in a pool of blood, which was chiefly on the left side. The knife produced was lying on the floor about 18 inches from the deceased parallel with the body. The knife was bloody. I took possession of it, and it has been in my charge ever since. I asked Adrian Britto what he knew about the matter. He said he knew nothing about it, having gone to bed at 11 o'clock and been awakened at 12 o'clock by the glare of the lamp that was burning in the dining-room. He also said to me "poor, unfortunate man, who would have thought he would have done that. What will his poor daughters think?" The two coats, the necktie, and the piece of cloth produced were given into my charge by Constable Burns, on his return from Vingorla with Joaquim Britto.

John Godfrey Smith said—I am Superintendent of Police in charge of the A. Division, and live at the Fort Police Court. From information I received on the morning of the 17th. inst., I went to a house in Tamarind Lane, Fort. That was about half-past two in the morning. The house is next to the Royal Hotel. I went upstairs to the second storey of the house, and turned into a room on the right of the landing. I went through the sitting-room into the dining-room, where I found Adrian Britto, Mr. Underwood, and Constable Whitten. I asked Constable Whitten what was the matter, and he said Mr. Roonan was lying in a pool of blood in the next room. I went into that room, and I saw the deceased Michael Roonan whom I knew, lying on the floor, with a pool of blood on the left side of his body. Having looked at the body, and ascertained that life was extinct, I returned to the dining-room, and asked Adrian Britto if he knew what had occurred. He said he did not. He said he himself went to bed about eleven o'clock, having first seen Mr. Mowis away, that gentleman having been at dinner with himself and Mr. Roonan that night. When he turned into bed, he left Mr. Roonan outside in his own bed-room or in the dining-room; and about midnight he was awakened by the glare of the light from the dining-room, being unaccustomed to sleep with a light in his room. About this time, Frederick Britto came into the dining-room and lay down on a couch near where I was sitting. I asked Adrian if any quarrel had taken place during the previous evening between the deceased and any one else, and he said there had not. I asked him if any one else, native or European, had come into the rooms that night except himself, the deceased, and Mr. Roonan, and he replied "No one came to my rooms last night." I then made similar enquiries of the servants, and they also said that nothing had taken place. Feeling unsatisfied and hearing that Mr. Mowis had been there the previous evening, I thought it right to make inquiries of him; and Inspector Framjee Bhicajee and I went to Mr. Mowis's house in Church Gate Street. Mr. Mowis told me that the previous evening while he was at Adrian Britto's rooms, sitting at the piano, angry words were exchanged between the deceased and some one else in the room, who was a stranger to him; that after a little while the stranger left the room; and that during dinner the same person returned, improperly dressed, his trousers being open in front, but no angry words passed then between him and the deceased. Upon this, I took him over to Tamarind Lane, and then I made further inquiries of the two brothers Britto as to the whereabouts of Joaquim Britto, but could get no information from them. Frederick Britto told me that Joaquim had been in the habit of sleeping in his rooms on the third floor of the same house, and on going upstairs I found on the bed which Frederick said his brother had occupied, a white jacket on which I noticed stains of blood. This is the jacket which I now produce. I also found this pair of *pyjamas* which were wet throughout. The bed had evidently not been slept in.

The evidence was concluded about five o'clock, and the Coroner then summed up. He said if the jury wished it, he would go through the whole evidence.

Two or three Jurors—No, Sir, it is not necessary.

The Coroner—If not, I shall take those points which bear directly on the inquiry, and refer to any further details which you may consider necessary for refreshing your memory. Having quoted the evidence of Dr. Smith as to the nature of the wound which caused the death of the deceased, and his opinion that death must have been instantaneous, the Coroner continued—There is no direct evidence before you as to who inflicted the wound, but there is a great variety of circumstantial evidence which it will be your duty to bring before your minds now, and consider one statement with reference to another and to all the statements that have been taken down here. With regard to Joaquim Britto, all that I wish to direct your attention to is as to how far we have been able to trace his occupation and whereabouts at the time when the deceased came by his death, viz—somewhere between eleven o'clock on the night of the 16th inst., and half an hour after midnight. It is in evidence by Miss Schomberg that he was in her billiard-room about 10 o'clock, and that at a later hour he passed her door, walking in the direction of his own house; it is also in evidence that Pereira was awakened by Joaquim Britto entering his room and banging the door violently; and we have further before us the expressions used by Joaquim to his brothers Adrian and Frederick, such as "I am disgraced," "Save me," &c., &c. There are some parts of the evidence of the two brothers which do not tally. There can be no doubt that Adrian knew more of the circumstances of the night than either Frederick or Pereira, who both came on the scene subsequently. Adrian was examined, as you will remember, immediately after the occurrence, and you must consider very carefully the evidence that he gave. No doubt there has been conveyed to your minds, as there has to mine, the assurance that a good deal of that evidence was given very fairly; but it is difficult to reconcile his statement that he did not see or hear anyone leave the rooms when he entered the deceased's room and saw the wounded man falling on the floor, with the fact contained in Dr. Smith's testimony that death must have been instantaneous. Adrian Britto admits that he saw the deceased fall, and as we cannot doubt that a person stabbed to the heart in the way the deceased was would expire immediately, the hand which inflicted the blow, if it was not the hand of the deceased himself, was the hand of somebody who could not have got out of the room before he fell. Considering the distance from where the deceased lay to either of the doors leading on to the stairs, no one could have got to that distance without being seen, or if not seen, at least heard by Adrian Britto. Remembering, then, what we know of the proceedings of Adrian Britto during that night, you should consider very carefully his relation to all the statements that have been made at this inquest. I need not, I think, go further into that question, but if there is any part of the evidence of the two Brittos or Pereira which you wish to refresh your memory upon, I will read it to you. If you do not think a repetition of any portion of the evidence necessary, I think I need not take up any more of your time. It will be for you now to consider your verdict. As the circumstances of this death, if it was not a case of suicide, are of the most horrible and revolting kind, it is necessary for you to forget all that, to forget every thing that you may have read in the Press or have talked about with your friends outside, and to consider only the facts of the case as they have been brought out in the evidence before this inquest; and however that may go, it will be your duty to deliver your verdict according to this evidence. I will leave you now to consider your verdict. The Coroner concluded by reading the section of the Penal Code defining the crime of culpable homicide amounting to murder.

The Jury retired to a corner of the room for two or three minutes, and when they returned to their seats, the Foreman said :—"We find that the deceased, Michael Roonan, came by his death by a wound in the heart, and the said wound was inflicted by Joaquim Britto."

The Coroner—You are quite right, but the form of your verdict is not exactly according to law. I will frame it according to law. Is the verdict unanimous?

The Foreman—Yes, unanimous.

The Coroner worded the verdict as follows—"We, the said jurors, find unanimously that the death of the said Michael Roonan was caused, on or about the 16th day of October 1877, by a stab in the heart with a knife, inflicted on him by Joaquim Britto under such circumstances that the act of the said Joaquim Britto was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

The prisoner was present during the summing up, and while the verdict was delivered, and afterwards the Coroner read over to him a warrant committing him to the custody of the Superintendent of H. M's Common Gaol, on the charge of murder. The wretched man seems to grow weaker. He managed to walk downstairs only with considerable difficulty, though supported by a couple of stout constables. The journey back to the gaol was made in a shigram, and in the safe custody of Inspector Chislett.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

UMBALLA, Oct. 26.

DWARF CHASE.

Knight of the Garter	1
Tambourine	2
Overture	3

Seven ran. Won easily. Daniel fell at the [illegible]k.

HUNT CUP.

Turquoise	1
Rapid Rhone	2
Sunshine	3

Seven ran. Won easily. Corone fell at the water jump, and Tingey was injured.

GRAND STAND PLATE.

Arthur	1
Clarion	2
Stanley	3

Five ran. Stanley fell with rider. Change was scratched.

STEWARDS' CUP.

Veronica	1
Telegram	2
Octoroon	3

Five ran. Time—9 min. 27 secs. Royal, a favourite, was completely out of it.

CESAREWITCH.

Cardigan	1
Marquis	2
Ace of Diamonds	3

Eleven ran. A good second. Splendid race and start. This terminates the most successful meeting in India. The arrangements made were excellent, and the sport good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Prince Hassan Pasha, 3rd son of the Khedive, with an Egyptian Expeditionary Force, will garrison Varna.

A RUSSIAN VICTORY.

A Russian official despatch states that after 10 hours' continuous fighting on the 24th instant, General Gourko captured Duknik on the road to Sophia. He captured four guns and took prisoner one Pasha, the chief of the Turkish Staff, many officers, 3,000 Infantry and a regiment of Cavalry. General Gourko is now entrenching himself at Duknik.

The Russian loss during this engagement was heavy.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Soleiman Pasha reports, that the Russians attacked the outworks of Rustchuk, and the projectiles entered the town. The Russians were, however, defeated, and compelled to fall back on their entrenchments at Pyrgos.

The Russian troops have attacked the Turkish right wing in their position at Kadikoi, also the left wing of the Turkish army, but after partial success were defeated and compelled to fall back. The Russian loss was 800 men.

The Russians also made a demonstration against Eski Djuma.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED IN ARMENIA.

A despatch has been received from Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar, in which he announces that he attacked and defeated the Russians on 23rd inst near Bezinkoi.

LONDON, Oct. 25, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5½

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82¾
5½ per cent. do.	90¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	55⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 9,300,000	Inc. £700,000
Bills Discounted	£18,600,000	unchanged.
Bullion	£22,600,000	Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 38⅝ per cent.

Arrival—City of Boston.

Departure—Celts.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—2

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	26th—11-50 p.m.	0 37
,, Turkey (do.)	nil	nil
,, Suez (do.)	26th—2-35 p.m.	1 35
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	25th—8-35 p.m.	
,, Turkey (do.)		
,, Suez (do.)	26th—12-20 p.m.	
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil	
,, Turkey (do.)	nil	
,, Suez (do.)	nil	
FROM CHINA—	Latest date.	
Via Amoor (Interrupted.)	26th—12 p.m.	
,, Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)	23 3-40 p.m.	
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)	23 11-30 p.m.	

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	*Max.* Mts.	*Min.* Hrs.	*Min.* Mts.
From Calcutta		51	0	3
,, Galle	30	44	6	53
,, Kurrachee	0	42	0	1
,, Madras	0	42	0	4

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 26.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S.E. ther. max. 82, min. 73, W. B. 77, bar. 29-88. Fall of rain 38 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E. 5. ther. 82-3, bar. 30-94. Fall of rain 19 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-15 P.M.—Weather wet, wind N. E., N., N. W. Fall of rain 27 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-45 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., ther. 85, bar. 29-95.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N E light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 4 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9½d. to 3-16d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9½d. to 11-16d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,

THE Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances of the murder of poor Mr. Roonan came to an end yesterday, when the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "culpable homicide amounting to murder" against Joaquim Britto. Indeed, from the first there could have been no doubt of the result. In spite of the unsatisfactory behaviour of the brothers Adrian and Frederick Britto and Pereira, we think it has been clear all along that Joaquim Britto, and no other, struck the blow which cost the deceased his life. The theory at first started by the brothers, that Mr. Roonan had committed suicide, never met with the slightest support or belief, and the brothers themselves very soon saw the expediency of abandoning it, and telling at any rate some portion of the truth. That the whole truth and nothing but the truth has been told by them is certainly not the case. Perhaps much fault cannot be found with Frederick Britto; but Adrian Britto must be held to be very much to blame indeed. If he saw what he says he saw, he most undoubtedly either saw or heard a great deal more. We do not think it can affect the result as regards his brother, whether Adrian Britto be brought to tell the truth or not; but we certainly think, in view of his generally unsatisfactory conduct throughout the case, that, if he persists in endeavouring to obstruct the course of justice as he has done hitherto, the authorities will not do their duty unless they take means to convince him and others that the law will not permit a man to perjure himself in so serious a matter with impunity.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if there is any just cause or impediment why the Bombay Tramway Company should not be called upon to pay the whole of the wheel-tax. We are afraid there is a legal, impediment, because the American owners of the tramways have made a bargain with the Government and will be certain to stick to it; but we can understand, when the wheels of a privately owned carriage have been nearly wrenched off in the attempt to cross the rails at a thin angle, that the private owner swears a little and wishes that some such penalty as our correspondent indicates could be inflicted upon the tramway owners. Somebody or other thinks that owners of conveyances should suit their tires to the tramway, but in our opinion it is the tramway that ought to suit itself to the tires.

IN our article yesterday about the visits to India of sporting celebrities, we had no room to go into the question of the necessity for thoroughness in sport. A man who has neglected training has very little chance in a race against one who has trained severely. The Parsees got an advantage with the Gymkhana the other day which they never ought to have obtained, and we heard the excuse made that the Parsees practise together every day, but the Gymkhana teams do not. But why do the Gymkhana teams not practise together frequently? Have they not the apparatus and an excellent ground? Nothing is more common on an evening than to see members of the Gymkhana bowling and batting with all their might, but entirely ignoring fielding. Their principle seems to be, "take care of the bowling and batting and the fielding will take care of itself." Of course this is a mistake, fielding being quite as important in a genuine game as the ability to bowl or to "slog." We would therefore recommend the Gymkhana Committee to appoint captains of elevens, and to request these captains to fix on certain nights which should be called practice nights. On these nights sides should be chosen, and a regular game gone through. By this means fielding would not be at such a low ebb as it is in the Gymkhana at present, and a number of lusty young men would learn more of the game than they can at present when every one is eager either to stand up at the wickets or to get hold of a ball and bowl with it as fast as his strength will permit.

IT may interest horse-dealers in other parts of India to know that, although the Bombay season may be said to have begun, there is at present a great scarcity of good horses here, and particularly of good carriage horses. It is almost an impossibility to buy in Bombay a pair of good Walers for a carriage, and we hear of none on their way to this port from Australia.

THE Apollo Bunder is the most favoured spot in Bombay. Whether this is because we Anglo-Indians look upon it as the nearest pleasant place in our vicinity to the old country that lies far away over the seas, we know not; but such is the fact. When the mail is leaving, the Bunder is crowded; literally crowded. Horses, carriages, and pedestrians are crushed together on the narrow pier-head in a way that makes a calm observer wonder how on earth they can ever disentangle themselves and finally reach their homes in safety. If a horse were startled on the Bunder on such an occasion there would be a stampede and then several accidents. We should not wonder if a stampede did occur there some night, and we are quite afraid to think of such catastrophes as maddened horses bursting through the chains and tumbling into the sea beneath, with the carriages attached to them and their masters and mistresses following them. Now that the popularity of the Bunder has become so much increased, not only by the refreshment rooms but by the native infantry band which frequently plays on Messrs. Minns and Kerner's balcony, and the weary folks of Bombay are fond of repairing thither to see and to be seen, and to catch a whiff of fresh air straight off the sea, the question arises whether the Bunder could not be extended or enlarged in some way that would do away with the present "crushing." Behind the Refreshment Rooms there is a small tidal basin. Is this of any use to anybody but the owners of a few canoes? We do not think so. If that basin were filled in, as we suggested the other day might be done, the Bunder could be made an excellent and commodious place of resort, and the probability of accidents from frightened horses "stampeding" among a crowd would be obviated. We commend the idea to the Port Trustees.

ANOTHER change seems to be impending in the weather of Bombay. For the last two or three evenings there have been magnificent sunsets, but when the glory departed, black clouds banked up together, and, threaded as they were by frequent glimmerings of lightning, they looked threatening enough. Yesterday afternoon the sky became overcast and some rain actually fell in the Fort, and the aspect of the skies is such that it would require a wiser man than even Zadkiel of almanac renown to say what it will all end in. By the way, what a splendid study eastern sunsets are. Shakespeare talked of the Egyptian skies thus—

> "Some time we see a cloud that's dragonish;
> A vapour some time like a bear or lion,
> A towered citadel, a pendant rock,
> A forked mountain, or blue promontory
> With trees upon it that nod unto the world
> And mock our eyes with air."

For several nights past, the skies in Bombay have been a study to imaginative minds. If there are sermons in stones, there are romances in clouds, and the latter are so suggestive in the forms they assume it that requires but little imagination to give them a name, and weave them into a tale before they melt away or assume sables for the departure of the sun by amalgamating with some big black mass of hanging moisture.

THE wind and weather are still variable at Madras. Mr. Pogson considers that the North-East Monsoon commenced on the 16th inst. Heavy though partial showers have been frequent and general throughout the Madras Presidency, except near Madras itself. The rainfall above the ghats has been more steady and general. There was a heavy storm near Salem on the night of the 25th inst, and another on the same date south of Madura, in both cases slightly impeding the railway traffic. Prospects throughout Madras are generally improved, except in Godavery, Delta, Ramnad, Madura and Ganjam.

IMPORTANT orders were issued by the Bombay Government recently on the system to be pursued with respect to unfinished famine works now that labourers on relief works are rapidly leaving for agricultural operations. All available relief labour is to be employed in bringing the unfinished roads into an efficient state, the main lines of communication being considered of the first importance. Rather than valuable works should be left unfinished, relief labour is to be supplemented by ordinary labour within certain specified limits and guarded by strict economy, and also provided that the works were included within the current budget and that funds are available; also that famine labourers be kept distinct from ordinary labourers in the return.

THE following telegram has been handed to us, dated Broach, 25th instant, 5 26 p.m. (Bombay time):—"Nearly two inches rain; shower continues. No damage anticipated to all crops."

FROM Berar, under date the 23rd inst., we learn that "heavy showers of rain have fallen in several districts, and that the crops on the whole are very satisfactory. The average annual quantity of rain has at last been obtained, and prices of cereals, &c. are falling steadily. *Rabi* sowing operations have commenced in several districts. Mr. Hamilton, Executive Engineer West Berar division, has proceeded on one month's privilege leave, and Mr. Jarman, Assistant Engineer, has been promoted to 2nd grade Assistant Engineer. The 2nd section road (a relief work) is to be taken in hand shortly from Khamgaon to Pathoor, which is about 20 miles from Akola. The road will run through the Balapur talooka."

A GENTLEMAN, who lately came to Poona from Bangalore, writes to the *Deccan Herald*, "that the climate of Bangalore is now quite an Italian one, and that the districts around are dressed in richest verdure and promise a most abundant harvest. It is expected that the distress on the western side of the Madras Presidency will be all over in February next. Of course the people are still suffering from high prices, and there is great want among the poor; but with the new grain things will soon come to their normal condition. The situation is very hopeful, and will be still more hopeful when the poor ryots receive the promised assistance in geting back their bullocks and implements of husbandry. Grass is now very plentiful, while only a few weeks ago it could scarcely be obtained."

THE graded lists which are required to make the revelations of the new Precedence table patent to all the world, are passed by the Viceroy in Council, and will be published to-day.

THE Commander-in-Chief proposes to leave Simla on the 12th proximo, and to reach Calcutta about the end of December. His Excellency will visit Dugshaie, Subathu, Kussowlie, Umballa, Meerut, Agra, Morar, Lucknow, Seetapore, and Fyzabad *en route*.

SOME few days ago, the Madras Bank forwarded to the Accountant General, a currency note which was originally a note for Rs. 10, but was cleverly converted into one for Rs. 20. The forger is evidently a native who knows English; the word *ten* in italics is neatly erased and a piece of paper stuck on the back of the note to hide the erasure and the word twenty substituted and the word ten in large green letters is also neatly erased, and the word *twenty* neatly substituted. The figures 10 on either side of the note which are in English, Tamil, Hindustani and Telogoo are also neatly altered into 20. The note was in the usual business way forwarded to the Bank of Madras by Messrs. A. S. Taylor and Co., merchants in Black Town, who, when questioned, said they received the note from one Narrainsawmy, who is a respectable trader, and says that so many notes pass through his hands that he is not aware who paid it into him. The note has passed through so many hands, that it will make a very good case to test the efficiency of the Madras Police.

LOTTERIES and Racing Sweeps, all except purely local and altogether unobtrusive schemes, are doomed, or soon will be, throughout India. We (*Pioneer*) understand that the subject has been pressed upon the Supreme Government in such a way as to render a longer denial of serious notice of it almost impossible. It may be concluded either that the existing law will be made equally operative, which, we believe, it is not in all cases at this moment, or that a special regulation will be introduced.

A WRESTLING match took place on the 21st instant in a pandal in Triplicane between a Punjabee, named Budda Russull, and a wild black bear belonging to the Raja of Nagari. The scene caused very great excitement, and consequently the pavilion was crowded by a large number of spectators, principally Mahomedans. Although the bear appeared a perfect master in the art of wrestling, the Punjabee after vigorous efforts upset his opponent in about thirty minutes. The bear freely used his claws and teeth upon the bare body of the man.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times*:—"*Ganda Mariatha* is the name given by the Natives to what seems to be a new type of fever that has made its appearance in certain quarters of this city. The disease is said to seize its victims suddenly, holding them in a painfully warm embrace for two or three days, during which the patient, besides suffering the inconveniences that usually attend an ordinary fever, feels his whole body aching from head to foot. It is, I believe, a fact that many of the wells in dwellings of the native houses have become dry, and the people have therefore come to the conclusion that the disease has something to do with refractory springs, hence this fever is regarded as a demonstration of wrath on the part of the water god, whom the Natives accordingly endeavour to propitiate in divers ways. On being attacked by the malady, a native, instead of going into the nearest hospital, procures a fillet of cotton, which, after having steeped it in saffron water and smoked over the flames of ignited benzoine, he ties round his arm and keeps there for two or three days as a benison against Ganga's wrath. On recovery, the patient, after having made sundry vows and performed divers rites, takes further care to untie the charm and fling it religiously upon the reckless waves of the briny deep."

THE trial of Mr. Arthur Abraham for misappropriating Municipal Funds at Rangoon, resulted in his being found guilty on all the charges. In passing a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment for each charge (or three years in all) the Judge remarked that he passed a lenient sentence on account of the prisoner's youth, and that there was no doubt he would feel any sentence, as he had been well brought up and belonged to a respectable family.

LAST Monday week H. E. Nawab Mohostashumood Dowlah Bahadoor, accompanied by Colonel H. Fraser, Captain Clerk, and another officer, all of Hyderabad, proceeded from their camp towards the forest of Madapoor with a large party of shikarees and beaters. When they arrived near a certain hill, the Nawab ordered the beaters to beat hard, and soon three large tigers made their appearance from a cave. The three officers at once fired, but with no results. The Nawab being at a distance was unable to fire. The animals then made for another hill. The Nawab and the officers rapidly neared this eminence, when a tiger appeared in sight, and made a furious attack on the elephant on which Captain Clerk was riding which turned and took to his heels. The Nawab seeing this, ordered his elephant to the front, whereupon the tiger made a similar attack on the Nawab's elephant, but he, with his customary courage and coolness, fired twice and shot the tiger dead. The whole party then proceeded in search of the other two tigers, who were found concealed one in a bush and the other in a cave on the top of a hill, which the Nawab with great difficulty and labour made his elephant to ascend. The tiger from the bush at once came out and attempted to escape, when the Nawab fired twice, and brought the animal down; just then another, a tigress, made her appearance on the other side, and the officer who accompanied Colonel Fraser fired two shots and rolled her over. This very same tigress had been shot by Captain Clerk a couple of months ago in the same forest, the bullet lodging in the thigh, the part where the first wound was received being found full of worms.

THE new theatrical company for Calcutta, says the *Madras Mail*, are passengers by the P. and O. steamer Poona. The company includes Mr. Thorne, a clever actor at the Vaudeville Theatre, who has been playing continuously in "Our Boys," for nearly three years! We see by the home papers that Mr. Byron's famous comedy was played for the 868th night on the 26th ultimo, and apparently still draws as well as ever. It can be understood that a professional tour in India will prove an agreeable change to Mr. Thorne. Mr. James, Mr. Thorne's co-lessee in the Vaudeville, is not, we observe, now playing the amusing part of the retired butterman in "Our Boys." He too has probably felt the necessity of a rest, though his name does not appear in the Calcutta Company. Buckstone, the younger, is, however, in the troupe, as well as two or three good lady performers. The passengers by the Poona seem to have had plenty of amusement in the way of theatricals. We hear that one of the most amusing performances was that of "The Rough Diamond," in which Mr. Thorne played the part of Cousin Joe.

A SOMEWHAT unfortunate occurrence was the subject of a temporary alarm in Morar on the evening of the 20th inst. A man named Turner appears to have intruded, in company with a European soldier, into the premises of a Parsee shop-keeper, who lived next-door to him. They were seen by the shop-keeper and challenged, when they endeavoured to run away. The Parsee followed, and while retreating Turner shot at him with a gun which he held in his hand. The Parsee escaped unhurt, but a servant who was standing by him had a brace of slugs lodged in the fleshy part of his leg. A report immediately went forth that a European had endeavoured to break into a Parsee's shop, and that in the attempt the shop-keeper had been mortally wounded. Fortunately, however, this elephant turns out to be only an eel, though of course the matter is sufficiently serious to call for enquiry and punishment as well if necessary. Turner is under arrest, and in a fair way to make ample expiation for his indiscretion.

THE *Statesman* says that "the *Indian Daily News* very properly protests against the slovenly manner in which Reuter's telegraph agency is now conducted. It has, as our contemporary says, 'a *laissez aller* style of doing business, in which the agency seems to be ably seconded by the Indian Telegraph Department, which issues generally an incomprehensible jargon, without punctuation, and written with a metallic pencil, the tracings of which are too often indistinct. Reuter's Bombay agent is, we believe, responsible for the obscurity which generally characterises the messages when they are received, and the London editor must answer for the questionable judgment displayed in the choice of subjects, and the many wonderful rumours which he furnishes about the war, which are seldom either affirmed or contradicted.' We endorse this fully. It is time the Indian Press conjointly moved for an improvement in the service. Reuter is, we believe, supposed to furnish the Indian Press with local news of importance. But all we ever get in this way is a telegram from Simla once in six months."

A CORRESPONDENT says that Scindiah is hugely enamoured of the game of war. His Highness has had maps of Gwalior and the surrounding country printed, with the names of the places in the vernacular, and fights desperate engagements every morning over these with one of his *aides-de-camp*.

A PROSPECTUS has been circulated for starting an institution of Engineers in India. Some bond of union is wanted, it says, such as the Institution of Civil Engineers at home, upon the model of which would be formed the Indian Institution. A *Journal* or *Transactions* would be published, and there the members might discuss such professional subjects, grievances included, as are at times wearisome to the general reader. The United Service Institution of India is a steady-going success, and there is no reason whatever why the Civil Engineers should not do as well. A temporary committee has already been formed, with Mr. T. S. Isaac as Chairman.

ADMIRAL BYTHESEA has, according to the *Whitehall Review*, consented to accept employment in the new Indian Marine, and will not retire, as it was reported to be his intention to do, on his recent promotion.

THE BYCULLA BRIDGE AND THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me as one who is constantly driving over the bridge at Byculla to protest strongly against the proposal to carry the tramway over it. The bridge is a very awkward one at all times. The road gets narrow just as it makes a turn, which prevents one seeing what is coming: strings of carts are frequently passing both ways, at the same time, and there is frequently a block on the top, where there is only room for three *ordinary* carriages to pass, leaving no room for foot passengers.

It is a very common thing for a railway engine to begin screaming as it passes under the bridge, enough to frighten a horse who is the least nervous. Imagine a block of carts, a screaming engine, and one or more restive horses, and then add a tram car which cannot be moved from its lines of rail, a road slippery from the water carts, and you have a very fair picture of the Byculla bridge of the future.

I am not speaking against trams in general. I have no doubt that they are a great boon to a large portion of the public, although they are a most unmitigated nuisance to those who have to drive to the Fort, for they have spoiled the main street, and have compelled people either to risk having their wheels wrenched off or to run the gauntlet of a street (to the disgrace of the town) full of prostitutes, but I am convinced that to allow such a bridge as that at Byculla to be taken possession of would be not only an intolerable nuisance but full of danger both to those in carriages and those on foot.

W. P. PARTRIDGE,
Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct. 25, 6 P.M.

FROM half-past four till six this evening it rained very heavily, accompanied with thunder and lightning. During this interval a large quantity must have been measured, so heavy was the fall. The sky looks very threatening, as if it would rain the whole night. It will do immense good to the winter or *shyaloo* crop, but how it will fare with cotton and rice is to be seen.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing with the next despatch on the 30th instant, and until further notice, the mails for China, Singapore, Penang, &c., per P. & O. Co.'s contract steamers will be closed at the General Post Office,

For ordinary letters and papers at 5 p. m.
,, registered letters at 4 p. m.

An after packet will be kept open till 5-30 p. m. for letters on which a fee of 2 annas each is prepaid in addition to the usual postage.

WE are requested to state that the Band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

WE hear that an engine-driver, named Gilby, drove his train right through the second station on this side of Sholapore, without waiting for a line-clear message No accident happened, but we hear that the G. I. P. Company intend to prosecute him for his gross negligence, which might have ended in very serious consequences.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club will appear in three pieces this evening, two of which have already been received with much favour by the play-going public. The third is an entirely new comedy, which will be produced for the first time. These enterprising amateurs will, we trust, meet with success in their endeavours to entertain the public.

THE Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I. will play the Bombay Rifle Volunteers from the Town Hall to-day at 5 p. m., and will perform the following programme at the Bandstand at 6 p. m.:—

Quick March	Royal Palace	Vollmar.
Valse	The Hussars	E. Hartmanne.
Selection	La Figlia Del Regimento	Donizetti.
Valse	The Adieu	Snelling.
Galop	Jongleur	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo shopkeeper, named Bhawoo Hurry, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Macartney, with selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was fined Rs. 10.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a cart driver, who met with an accident on the 24th August last by falling off his cart whilst it was in motion, one of the wheels passing over his right thigh, from the effects of which he died. Verdict accordingly.

FATAL FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Francis Rodrigues, a toddy drawer, who, on the day previous, had accidentally fallen off a cocoanut tree, caused by one of the branches on which he was resting having given way. He sustained some serious injuries, and expired on the same day. Verdict accordingly.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon, a Soortee, named Moosee Boojee, whilst loitering about Parsee Punchayet Wady lane, Fort, entered a retail liquor shop, and finding the two Parsee attendants of the shop in a sound slumber, quietly wrapped his *dhotur* over the cash box, which contained Rs. 158-10 in currency notes, silver, and copper money, also two small brass pots and tried to make off with it. The money and brass pots, however, rattled so noisily that the Parsees were aroused, and started in pursuit of the thief. In a scuffle which ensued, one of the Parsees fell on the stone pavement and sustained a severe cut on the forehead. The thief then dropped the cash box with its contents on the road and made off, but he was soon after arrested.

THE acting Archdeacon of Bombay, the Rev. S. Stead, has addressed the following Circular to the Chaplains and Clergy:—

REV. AND DEAR SIRS,—Permit me in the absence of the Lord Bishop to ask your immediate attention to the very grave difficulties of the Indo-British Institution of Bombay. From a report of the finances of the Institution, laid before a special meeting of the Committee on the 2nd instant, it appears that there was a deficit of Rs. 1,868 on the 1st of September last, and that an additional sum for Rs. 1,000 is at once required to meet the bills due for September. The Committee state that unless donations and subscriptions are forthcoming to cover this excess of expenditure over income (owing to the falling short of the latter), the number of 86 children now boarded and taught in the Institution must be reduced to 50; and the salaries of the teachers reduced 20 per cent. Such a reduction would seriously impair the usefulness of the school, necessarily weaken the efficiency of the teaching staff, and send adrift a large number of poor destitute children. It is to avoid such a real calamity that I would earnestly invite the Clergy who have not this year already given offertories to the Institution, or brought its claims to the notice of their congregations, to do so, if possible, before the end of the present month. The Institution is a Diocesan and not a local charity: it gives a home, maintenance, and Christian education to those who are not elsewhere provided for, and it has, therefore, as a special institution, the only one of its kind in connection with the Church of England in this Diocese, great claims upon the support and sympathy of our people.

Collections will be made in both the Poona Churches on Sunday next on behalf of the Indo-British Institution."

DISCOMFORT AT SEA.—Ice, a very important adjunct of health, and almost a necessity of it in hot climates, seems always to fail at sea when most wanted. Cannot ice be made on board as required? There is plenty of steam power ready to hand, and water, and some of the new patents for artificial ice-making ought to be as serviceable afloat as on shore. The travelling public would be willing enough to pay something extra for a little more ice than that which serves only to tantalize people at the dinner-table, and it would be a real delight in the Red Sea to be able to purchase a block for the wash-hand basin, or for a cool draught at any time of the day or night required. The baths, again, on boardship are frightful. They ought never to be placed below decks, as they always are, when the thermometer is at the height it mounts to in the Red Sea. Temporary baths should be erected on deck during that period of the voyage, where people could enjoy the luxury of a cold douche in privacy at any hour of the day they pleased, and without the waiting, heat, and rush for precedence, which now renders a bath at sea rather a penance than a pleasure. It is monstrous that a bath on deck should be only possible for gentlemen in the early morning before the ladies are astir; *never* practicable for ladies, who, of course, feel the heat as a rule, more than men. The ventilation of cabins is another matter worthy of consideration. No air ever enters the open parts unless the wind happens to blow right into them. We recollect an ingenious individual who stuck a flat board out of his porthole, and by this simple contrivance managed to bring the breeze created by the ship's passage through the water into his own particular cabin. He was cool, while others roasted. Could not his make-shift be utilised, and every cabin in a ship rendered airy by the extension of the principle on a grand scale? *Kus-kus tatties* are never dreamt of in the philosophy of ship-owners, and yet we have seen them used with good effect in the stern galleries of an Admiral's flag-ship at anchor in Malta harbour. We believe they would be exceedingly useful for deck houses or deck saloons, and a hydropult would keep them well wetted without trouble or expense. The arrangements for sleeping in most steamers are also objectionable. To carry one's bed on deck, and to carry it down again is an intolerable nuisance. For the Red Sea, there should be special conveniences made for passengers sleeping on deck. Such things are possible enough, if ship-owners would take the trouble to make them so. Meals, again, ought to be served on a well-protected deck, not below, in the stuffy atmosphere induced by adjacent cabins. This cannot be while there is only a rag of canvass over-head, but if a ship were dismantled as we suggest for the week in the Red Sea, and made comfortable in preparation for greater heat, it could be done readily enough, and much to the comfort of voyagers. With appliances perfected, and in practised working order, it should not take more than a day to transform a ship from a cold-weather steamer into a hot-weather one or *vice versa*; but there is no effort made to do any thing; not so much thought accorded to a really very important matter of public convenience as is expended on some new and fashionable toy. The best thing the public can do is to grumble;—in course of time it will take effect.—*Statesman.*

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which the teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This cannot be done more effectually than by the regular use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, an elegant preparation which prevents the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the words A. ROWLAND & SONS engraved in red on the Government stamp fixed on each box; buy only ROWLANDS'; sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay, wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poonah.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

CRICKET.

IT is proposed to play a match "Visitors" *vs.* "Gymkhana" on Tuesday, Oct. 30th, on the Gymkhana ground. Any visitors, not being members of the Gymkhana Club, who may be willing to play, are requested to signify their wish to Mr. J. D. Walker, at the Byculla Club.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Thursday last at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, to receive the directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1877, to elect directors, and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. Kessowjee Naik, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report were read, while the statement of accounts, which had been circulated to the shareholders, was taken as read.

The report stated that the operations of the company during the year had, notwithstanding the payment of the usual charges and heavy Government dues, resulted in a profit of Rs. 39,038, which, with a former balance, amounted to Rs. 43,168. The directors had to encounter keen competition which was being carried on with increasing energy; but still they trusted the result of the year would be regarded as satisfactory. A large increase to the company's revenue was derived from traffic, particularly the cotton *jethas.* The directors had to provide accommodation for the cotton and other merchants and to give every facility to the traffic of free as well as dutiable goods. Works of improvement had been undertaken, such as reclaiming land from the sea, constructing wharfs, piers, and roads, building warehouses, chowkies, marts, &c., excavating the basins to increase the general depth of water for floating vessels, &c., at a cost up to the end of June last of Rs. 1,17,448. As further improvements yet remained to be carried out in order to develope the new sources of revenue the directors did not consider it advisable at present to declare a dividend out of the balance of profit, and recommended that it should be carried forward.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, that the directors' report, now read to the meeting, and the audited balance sheet of the company's accounts for the year ending 30th June 1877, which has been previously circulated amongst the shareholders, be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Heerjee Ruttonsey, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Shescurn, that the appointment of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., as a director in place of Lalchund Khengar, Esq., made by the directors as per power vested in them, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Samrutroy Rambux, that Kessowjee Naik and Ludhabhoy Chuttrabhoy, Esqs. who retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election, be re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Dadameya Dost Mahomed, and seconded by Mr. Munsey Desur, that Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Jehangir Gustadjee be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that Rs. 100 be paid to each as remuneration.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, was held in the afternoon of the 23rd instant at the mill premises, Soopareebaug. On the motion of Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Nesserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, the chairman of the board of directors, was voted to the chair. Among the shareholders present were observed the following influential gentlemen, Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee Nesserwanjee Setna, Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Damoderdass Veerjee, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee, Dinshaw Ruttonjee, Shapoorjee Burjorjee. Mr. Jehanghir Hormusjee, the agent and treasurer of the company, read the printed report, which had already been circulated among the shareholders. The mill is situated in the extensive premises known as Sopareebaug, which is the property of the company. The capital of the company is five lakhs of rupees, divided into 500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, while the amount already invested in machinery, buildings, chawls, tank, godowns, &c., comes up to Rs. 6,41,427-4-4. The operations of the company are at present confined to the production of yarn only, but it is in contemplation to extend them on the first favourable opportunity next year by the addition of looms. The report presents highly satisfactory results of the working of the mill, due not only to the favourable circumstances consequent on efficient machinery and good market, but also to the energy and perseverance of the agent, Mr. Jehanghir Hormusjee. Nearly the whole production spun was a decimal short of No. 20s. and realising an average price of 7½ annas per lb. The mill was started on 13th September 1876, and up to 30th June last, the date of the balance sheet, the net income has been Rs. 46,360-2-1, which is doubtless a good sum considering the difficulties a new concern has usually to encounter at the commencement. The average consumption of coal was only 3 tons 15 cwts. per day, thus showing a great economy in the matter of fuel. With regard to the supply of water, the mill is favoured with a natural advantage possessed by only a few of the Bombay factories, for irrespective of its not having to depend upon Vehar water, the supply afforded by its tanks and reservoirs even in times of drought is quite sufficient for its purposes and all apprehensions of the machinery stopping by failure of supply are saved. The company has, during the short period, reserved Rs. 30,000 for the fire insurance account, and after paying a dividend of Rs. 50 per share has carried the balance Rs. 11,360-2-1 for next year's account. The following resolutions were then passed unanimously—

Proposed by Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., and seconded by Dinshaw Ruttonjee, Esq., that the directors' report and accounts of the company up to 30th June 1877, already circulated, be and are hereby approved.

Proposed by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., seconded by Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Esq., that a dividend be declared at Rs. 50 per share and be made payable to the shareholders of the company on and after the 29th day of October 1877.

Proposed by Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., seconded by Tapidass Vurjdass, Esq., that Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Sooruttram Bhaya be re-elected directors of the company for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Damodurdass Veerjee, Esq., seconded by Pranjeevun Seevram, Esq., that Messrs. Michael R. De Quadros and Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy be appointed auditors of the company for the next year, and that their remuneration be at Rs. 150 each.

Proposed by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., seconded by Nanabhoy Vulubjee, Esq., that due thanks be given to the worthy chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

NEWS FROM ADEN AND ARABIA.

THE following is the official news report from Aden for the week ending the 17th instant:—

HODEIDAH.—It is reported that the Turkish troops referred to in the news report of the 10th July last, have conquered and occupied some fifty villages, including the town of Sheharah. The Mosheer is still in the Sheharah districts, and it appears from the delay which has taken place in his return to the capital that affairs have not ended as he had hoped. Syed Mohseen at Sheharee has fled from the district, which has fallen into the hands of the Turks, but disturbances still continue there. It is said that the Mosheer has offered 10,000 dollars to any of the Shaiks of the tribes under the control of the Turkish Government for the capture of Syed Mohseen at Sheharee, but the Shaiks protect the Syed, as they consider him the rightful Imaum of the Zaidee sect. The tribes also recognise the Syed as such, and show their affection for him by giving him the same dues on their crops as they pay the Turkish Government as a tax, believing God has made it binding on them to pay this double tax. It having come to the knowledge of the Mosheen that the people of Baladal Bostan were giving these dues to Syed Mohseen he fined them 5,000 dollars, but notwithstanding this fine the people still continue to pay the Syed. Syed Mohseen at Sheharee writes to all the Shaiks encouraging them to rise against the Turkish Government, and he has to a certain extent succeeded, for some of the tribes in the neighbourhood of Sanna knowing that this district was nearly denuded of troops intended to possess themselves of the capital, but Pasha Hafiz started with a force from Sanna and put these tribes to flight. The disturbances between the Masenhah tribe and the people of Aboo Areesh have not been settled, and owing to this, much of the land remains uncultivated this year. Another quarrel has arisen amongst the Salail, the Yarabeh, and the Zaulingah tribes who inhabit the Sohayah district. During last Ramzan, owing to the Turkish troops having been withdrawn from this district, the Salail attacked the Yaraboh tribe killing fifty-three of them. These disturbances rose to such a height during the present Ramzan, that troops under Othman Pasha were sent to the scene of the riot, when all the Shaiks from the Sohayah Zaideyah districts visited the Pasha. A fine of 20,000 dollars were imposed on the tribes, and this restored tranquillity. Othman Pasha, it is said, will proceed after Eed to Aboo Areesh with all the regulr troops available in Hodeidah, and this will be reinforced by one regiment from Sanna.

SANNA.—The Mosheer having accomplished his objects, and conquered the district of Sheharab, appointed a Modur in Harbar for the district, and had arrived at Khannar on his return to the capital, when news reached him that the Bushed tribes had cut off the ears of 15 of the Zaptiahs, and so he has postponed his return to the capital until after the Eed.

BERBERAH.—Although the trading season with this part has been open for some time, none of the merchants from Aden or elsewhere have as yet visited Berberah, and nothing is imported from the interior owing to the roads being closed and plunder prevailing everywhere. The whole of the interior is threatened by the Eda Gale, Harbar Younas, Esa Mosa Naoh of Habartal, Juala, &c., &c. The latter plundered the camels of the Pasha of Berberah which had been sent into the interior to bring turf for the soldiers. The Eojal Younas are in the vicinity of Bulhar; they wish to visit that port for the purpose of trading so soon as they hear of the Aden merchants and others having arrived at Bulhar. The Pasha of Bulhar (Redman Pasha) has declared the port of Bulhar open for the purpose of trade, but the merchants apparently do not put much faith in this, believing that Redman Pasha is averse to trade being carried on with that port, consequently it is rumoured that few merchants, excepting those who can afford to wait there for some time without trading, will visit Bulhar.

ADEN.—On Sunday last, the 14th instant, one inch and five cents. of rain fell at Steamer Point, little or none fell in the crater. All the water in the Kusaff valley reservoir has disappeared and dried up.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritations and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

REPRESENTATION ON THE SUBJECT OF A LIGHT ON CAPE GUARDAFUI.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 21st August, 1877.

To the SECRETARY to the TRINITY HOUSE, London.

SIR,—I am directed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to submit, for the consideration of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, the great necessity which exists for a light being placed on, or in the neighbourhood of, Cape Guardafui.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, Her Majesty's Envoy to the Sultan of Zanzibar, in a Despatch to the Foreign Office, dated H. M. Y. Enchantress, off Brava, 10th January, 1873, represented the want of such a Light, and recommended, for the reason stated, that the work should be undertaken by Her Majesty's Government. Copies of that Despatch, of the letter therein referred to from Captain Fairfax, R.N., and of the correspondence thereon, which passed between the Government of Bombay and the Chamber of Commerce, are attached hereto for the information of the Elder Brethren.

Nothing, however, has apparently, up to this time, come out of these representations, and, in the meantime, shipping disasters, attended with great loss of life and property, have been of almost yearly occurrence on that dangerous and inhospitable coast. From the inquiries which have been instituted into the causes of these disasters, it has we believe been invariably proved that they were due to hazy weather and strong currents and to the impossibility of discerning the land until a vessel is dangerously close to it. Captain Fairfax describes the land extending for some miles to the southward of Cape Guardafui as "covered with a light-coloured sand, and terminating in a high bluff point." And he adds:—"As a current is always running along the East coast of Africa with varied velocity, the weather being generally hazy, ships coming from the southward at night are seldom certain of their position, and, after passing the bluff point before mentioned, are liable to take it for Cape Guardafui and bear up, in which case the vessel would most likely go on shore under the sand hills." The accuracy of this description, and the dangers undergone by vessels passing within a short distance of the Cape,—and this is the course usually taken by all vessels going from China, the Bay of Bengal, and the East coast of Africa to Aden—derive a melancholy confirmation from the recent official accounts of the loss of the s.s. Meikong, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company, on the 17th of June, and of the s.s. Cashmere, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, on the 5th of July last. Captain Foache, in his Official Report of the loss of the Meikong, states that, after the vessel was aground, he "tried to find out the position he was in, and saw then that the shore was covered with a thick white fog, and that he was scarcely half a mile inside Guardafui, and that what he took for Guardafui were the inland mountains." Again, in the Report of the Court of Enquiry regarding the loss of the s. s. Cashmere by the Brigadier General, Political Resident, and Sessions Judge, at Aden, dated 19th July, it is stated that the haze continued throughout the day to such an extent that the low land could not be distinctly seen, although the high land could on some occasions be easily discerned. This state of things continued until the steamer took ground, about 8 o'clock p.m. on that day." Copies of the Official Report of Captain Foache, and of the Report of the Court of Enquiry held at Aden on the loss of the Cashmere, are attached hereto for the information of the Elder Brethren.

The Chamber regrets that full and correct intelligence of all the accidents which have happened to ships, on the coast of Cape Guardafui during the last five years, is not procurable in Bombay. Such information, probably, could only be obtained from the Political Resident at Aden. But the following list, though incomplete, will suffice to show how extreme is the necessity for a light being placed on, or near, this Cape:—

Name of Vessel.	Date of Wreck.	Position of Wreck.
S. S. Parnassus	4th July 1872	5 miles South of Cape Guardafui.
S. S. Singapore	July or Aug 1873	In just about the same place.
S. S. Azalia	1873.	
S. S. Quangachow	July or Aug 1873	63 miles West of Cape Guardafui.
S. S. Tenasserim	1874.	
S. S. Thomas Bayne.	1875.	
Ship Tribune	June or July 1877	At Ras Hafoon to the S. of Cape Guardafui.
S. S. Meikong	Do. 1877.	A few miles to the S. of Cape Guardafui.
S. S. Cashmere	Do. 1877.	Do. do.

And the Chamber desires me to express its earnest hope that, as the number of vessels which pass in this Cape is annually increasing, and the probabilities of accident therefore augmented, your Honorable Corporation will urge, in the proper quarter, the immediate erection of a lighthouse on, or in the neighbourhood of, this dangerous headland.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

SAD DEATH OF A COURAGEOUS P. AND O. OFFICER.

(*Cornish Telegraph*, Oct. 8.)

THE last Australian mail brings news of the loss, with all hands, of the Yarra-Yarra, off Newcastle, during a fearful storm on the 15th of July. Her chief officer was Mr. W. Halse Millett, fifth son of John Millett, Esq., of Bosavern, St. Just, a name so well-known to many that its bearer certainly deserves more than the brief notice of a colonial newspaper.

The circumstances of Mr. W. Millett's death are rendered peculiarly painful by the fact that he, whose gallant and successful efforts in saving life from shipwreck have rarely been equalled, was lost through some strange misunderstanding on the part of the Single Hill look-out man. No second gun was fired, and therefore the lifeboat did not put out. Mr. Millet, a powerful swimmer, had actually reached the line of breakers, more than a mile from his ship; and that help was not forthcoming for him who had so often and so nobly helped to rescue others makes the sad loss still sadder: from time to time notice of Mr. Millett's heroism have appeared in the *Cornish Telegraph* and other papers. It is well to recall some few of them to our readers' recollection.

In 1863, being then a mere lad, he went off in the jolly-boat of the ship Lincolnshire, of which he was then third officer, and saved the Port Philip mail-master and four seamen, the mail-boat having capsized in a hurricane. For this, he received a silver medal and testimonial from the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, and also the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society; the former was publicly presented to him by the Mayor of Penzance.

Three years after when the ship Diamond, with 450 pilgrims from Jeddah to Calcutta, had gone ashore at Breach Candy, near Bombay, Mr. Millett, the third officer of the P. and O. steamer Emeu, manned a P. and O. lifeboat with Chinese boatmen, and, though several times capsized, succeeded in making several trips, and in rescuing 140 persons. For this gallant act the Queen awarded to him the Albert medal of the first-class, of which high honour he was the second receipient. The medal was presented, "in the name of Her Majesty," by Commodore Young, I. N., C B., at a dinner on board the P. and O. steamer Delhi, in June, 1866.

Next year Mr. Millett saved the life of a Parsee gentleman at Suez, at imminent risk to his own life. He says in a letter home:—"I have had a very narrow escape from being drowned. At 1.30 a. m., the small transit-steamer came alongside with our passengers for Bombay. A good many had got on board, when, by some unaccountable means, the transit-boat drew off about three feet, and a Parsee, who was foremost among those left behind, fell between the two ships. I at once kicked off my shoes and, plunging in, clutched him, but lost him. I then dived again, and at last found him,—he had been drawn under the big vessel. I very nearly lost my strength; but I just managed to get hold of the paddle of the steamer with one hand, while I held him up with the other till we were pulled on board the transit-steamer. I was very much exhausted, and could not have held on much longer; but, through God's assistance, I have had the happiness of saving another fellow-creature from a watery grave."

These few facts and the characteristic letter are enough to show that Mr. W. Millet was a man of whom West Cornwall may well be proud. When returning thanks for the presentation of the Albert medal he said:—"I can assure you that I shall never hesitate to run any risk in the endeavour to rescue a fellow-creature;" and, all his life through, he kept his word.

This is not the place to enlarge on his geniality and kindness in private life; but facts like those briefly recorded above belong to his county and to his country. He has left a name which will not soon be forgotten by those who care to hold in mind the annals of disinterested heroism; and his friends have at least the satisfaction of feeling that he set a pattern of which not only all Cornishmen but all Englishmen may well be proud.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE AT PLEVNA.

(*Daily Telegraph's Special Correspondent.*)

PERA, Sept. 24.

A BATTLE-FIELD by night: with just a small crescent of the moon and a few bright stars to light up the ground covered with dead bodies, all lying in different positions, some dreadfully shattered, some apparently quite uninjured, as though the spirit had fled without reason and left the body while yet it slept. Close by the battle-field is a huge redoubt of earth, surrounded by a trench. On the top of the redoubt and in the trench are hundreds of soldiers; running down from the trench near the fort are yet other entrenchments, from the top of which project many scores of bayonets, the steel of which glistens in the soft moonlight and starlight rays, and tells of great numbers of armed men hidden away in the fosses. In the distance, on an opposite hill, sparkle many fires—the camp-fires of a large army. Now and then the sound of a bugle is heard; sometimes a flash as from a cannon is seen, and then a shell comes hurling and screaming over the redoubt. Close to the fort itself is a little cavalcade fresh from a valley in the rear. Having been challenged the sentry is now waiting till it can explain why it is there in the dead of the night. Such was our position as I was halted, and had time to gaze over those dreadful environs of Osman's stronghold.

I suppose the frequent contemplation of ghastly scenes renders a man very callous to even the most dreadful spectacles; yet it was with feelings of no ordinary emotion that I looked around on the ground where still lay 8,000 unburied Russian corpses. For here had raged the fiercest of the fight on those two terrible days—the 11th and 12th inst.—here the enemy had fallen like wheat beneath the scythe. Taken between two fires, broken, dispersed, demoralised, they had run hither and thither helplessly for shelter, the while that the pitiless bullet, bayonet, sabre, and shell were doing their deadly work. And here were the fearful results. Great heaps of dead literally covered the ground, many lying one upon another, having fallen so thickly as not to find room upon the bare earth whereon to die. They were in every conceivable posture—had received every description of wound. As I looked upon the scene I said to myself, Who shall say that any picture of a battle-field is unlike the reality, when there is more variety of horror here than mind can imagine? Many of the bodies were naked, others nearly so, having been stripped by Bashi-Bazouks and others needing clothes. Most of the dead were very young, mere striplings, not at all fit for the hardships of war—beardless boys with thin faces and fair hair, who ought to have been at home learning to read and write, and gain an honest livelihood. They were to be found in holes, where they had apparently hidden themselves when the storm of fire burst upon them, hoping against hope that they might perchance escape; they were by hundreds in the fosse of the redoubt, where they had been killed in trying to get over its parapet; they were under the hedges; two had been killed in a tree, and were there still lying athwart the boughs; wherever it was possible for them to be found there they were. I believe Monsieur Lorie sketched a heap lying immediately under the parapet of the fort. Having seen many battle-fields, it yet remained to me to be amazed at the terrible slaughter that had taken place on this hill. I know that the Turks did not suffer severely, although they were first of all beaten out of the redoubts and afterwards had to retake it; and I cannot attempt to explain it. All I know is that 24 cartloads of Turkish dead—in all perhaps 120 bodies—were first of all removed from the field yesterday morning. Then another lot, say 100, were taken away and buried. After this I saw four carts, holding 15 or 20, and I believe about 60 more bodies were afterwards found on the field—in all 300 or so. But here were 8,000 Russians, lying stark and cold. Our wounded would amount to another 700, or perhaps a few more; in all, perhaps, 1,000 or 1,100 Turks were put out of combat. The Russians had left eight times the number behind them, and I am quite unable to explain it on any other ground than that at last the Russians were so terror-stricken that they were unable to run, and so were caught and killed without very much trouble. It was a difficult task, no doubt, to surmount that hill in face of the Turks in the first instance, but a much more difficult task to descend it again in safety when once those Turks returned and charged. There is a great deal of glorious pomp in war, and a broad gold belt and bright uniform are admirable aids to vanity in the time of peace. But when the wearer of the belt and uniform is between two lines of fire running for life yet unable to escape; when at length, shot down, he is dying on the cold ground under the feet of flying men and galloping horses; and when hope has gone, and help has fled, and death is coming on apace, the glory is somewhat dimmed. I suspect that many a Russian officer thought something of this sort as he prepared to die in the midst of that shattered, battered crowd.

We had started once before from Plevna, and failed in our effort. Our troubles on that first occasion were manifold from the beginning. One of the baggage horses rolled over, a cavalier was dismounted, and we had to halt every few moments for some one in trouble. When at length we neared the first fort, a serious difficulty began. It was very dark; we could hear Turkish soldiers calling out to know who we were, and threatening to fire and yet could not ascertain their whereabouts. "Where are they?" was the question we asked each other the while that we tried to scan all the ground immediately above us, when a guard descended from the hill and took us all into custody. It was not a very serious matter, though it afterwards appeared that the men were just about to fire when somebody suggested it might be as well to ascertain who the strangers were. We quickly told our story, and were passed on to the second battery. But now came a far more serious difficulty. We must go up to the redoubt which had but lately been taken by surprise at the top of the hill, and to do this we must ascend in the very face of all their men, in the dark. Worse than all, though we did not know it at the moment, was the fact that a large body of Russians had been seen near the redoubt shortly before sunset, and that the troops had been told to keep a sharp look-out, especially for cavalry. A sharp look-out they certainly kept, for we had not gone more than half a mile or so before we were challenged, and had only time to rein up before arms were presented at us, and we were once more nearly erased from the list of able and effective men. Happily for us, the soldiers were very cool; they contented themselves with covering us with the muzzles of their rifles till we were safely inside the entrenchments without power of escape had we been foes, and then the Commandant of the fort was sent for, and we formed the group on the battle-field of which I have already told you.

The Commandant said we must go no further. "I have seen 5,000 Russian cavalry down in the hollow yonder myself," said he, "to-day; and there are great numbers of infantry there too. They will attack us in an hour. If they do not, you may go on." In vain I urged that the Circassians could take us by a by-path. The Commander would hear nothing of it. "Circassians," he said, "they will either run away and leave you or murder you themselves. Do not go." I still thought that I might succeed, and again begged to be allowed to proceed. The Commandant hesitated, the more so as I showed him a permit to pass, given me by Osman Pasha, when at this critical moment the Turkish Colonel who was with us showed the white feather. "He would not go to certain death," he said, and he began to undo the cords of a packhorse which contained some of his and my baggage. Instanter there was a mutiny. The Sergeant said he would retreat if his officer did. The Greek groom declared he would go no further; and a Bulgarian who was with us to lead a packhorse got down from his saddle and said he, too, would return. My hopes of escape were dashed in a moment. The eloquence of the Turkish Commandant and the fright of the Turkish Colonel had done it all. One of the Circassians now gave in, and urged me not to go. I was obliged to return. Strange enough, about an hour later, the Russians did attack that very redoubt in great force, fighting for two or three hours, and adding some hundreds more to their dead already on the field, gaining nothing, and wasting ammunition. So that perhaps, on the whole, we were better off than we might otherwise have been, although to me the scheme appeared feasible. I am bound to say that in all this I was supported by M. Victor Lorie, who never flinched for a moment, and who would certainly have accompanied me to the last.

How I eventually escaped from the blockade at Plevna and rendered myself at Pera, is necessarily a matter which more intimately interests me than any one else. As, however, in the course of that 29 hours' ride from Plevna to Orhanie previously mentioned, I noted sundry curious facts in the interior as well as the environs of the Russian camp, I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I narrate my experience. Saturday afternoon, Sept. 15, had nearly run its course when four ruffians, whose faces would have entitled any of them to summary conviction before any magistrate, entered my tent at Plevna. Was it true that I was searching for guides to Orhanie? It was, undoubtedly. What would I pay, considering the risk to be run? "That," I replied, "has already been fixed by Osman Pasha. Whoever takes me through the Russian lines will have 2,000 piastres." Hereupon a long parley ensued, during which the dangers of the trip were dwelt upon, and more money demanded, which was steadfastly refused. At last some sort of agreement was made, and then came the arrangement of details. I was to wear my sword and revolver, dress as nearly like a Russian as possible, and, especially in the matter of headdress, eschew a fez. We could only take the slightest quantity of baggage; nothing that would rattle or clank would be permitted, and I must be prepared to fight at any moment, as running would probably be out of the question. All of which having been also agreed to, we adjourned to Osman Pasha's tent to get permission to start. At first all my hopes were dashed. "You cannot go," said the Marshal. "You will never get through. Of 30 Circassians who have tried singly only two have ever succeeded, the others have been captured and killed; it is impossible for a party of several men to go through the Russian camp without being caught. And even if it were possible, I am very certain that you would then only have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire; for, failing the Cossacks, your own Circassians would murder you for the sake of your horse and your clothing." In vain I pleaded that I must make the attempt at all hazards. The Marshal sat without uttering a word for several minutes. At last he said, "Well, if you will go, do so; it is certain death. You have only a poor chance of escape. But since you are determined to try I will take care that Circassians do not kill you; for I will send a couple of zaptiehs with them to guard you from your friends. If you are to be murdered, Cossacks shall have the task, not your own rascals;" saying which he sent for two men, one a Circassian himself, but a trusty military policeman for all that, and the other an Albanian Turk, to whose care he confided me, with sundry menaces in case aught but a Cossack should chance to touch me, and, ordering the Circassians to divide the reward with these men, bade me adieu, and so let us go. Six o'clock saw our little party of 11 quitting the town of Plevna by a narrow path which runs just under the Gravitza redoubt. That, to my intense surprise, I see the Russians still claim to hold, although it was never in their hands more than one night.

Thus we were fairly on our way. A bright night, with a rising moon, not a cloud in the heavens—everything about as favourable for such a trip as might be. On we went; the Circassians, two abreast, jogging silently along, with their Winchester rifles slung over their backs, each, however, charged with 12 cartridges; then the Albanian Turk; next myself and servant; a groom with a baggage horse; the last zaptieh with a spare horse for me, my own having been wounded twice during the battle of the 12th, and still suffering from a suppurating bullet-hole below the knee; last of all, the Turkish officer, with his servant, and another horse for case of extreme need. During the first hour all went well enough, indeed too well, for to my astonishment the Turkish cavalry outposts failed to challenge us, perhaps recognising the Circassian headdress, and let us go on without a moment's delay. It was polite and agreeable, but not soldierlike. We had now some little distance to traverse before we should reach the Russian lines, but what that might be we had no means of knowing; it was now, therefore, that our task began to be very difficult, as we had innumerable reasons for not stumbling upon a line of sentinels anywhere just then. We had accordingly to send out shouts each taking it by turn, to see if the road was clear—a task which, I am bound to say, is much more exciting than pleasant, especially if you chance to be mounted on a wounded horse. It so happened that I was the first to see a little camp-fire and a number of men lying upon the ground, a spectacle of some interest, as betokening the serious approach of danger. I told our Circassians what I had seen, and indicated the direction; upon which one of them changing his cap and sundry other articles of dress in such a way as to become, in a minute or so, the very type of a Cossack, rode to the front, and, gallantly leading us on at a gentle trot, was soon up to the place where the infantry lay. In the very best Russian, I suppose, he answered their challenge. At least, I suppose he talked to them in their own loved tongue, for the idiots let us pass them at once, and we were instantly free in the Russian lines.

I remember in my very early days gloating over the adventures of Fenimora Cooper's heroes, and enjoying the imaginary romantic adventures of the men who so pleasantly eluded their dusky pursuers. But I am bound to say that the realities of that Saturday night were far from being agreeable. Do what we would, we seemed to be treading upon bayonets and sabres at every step—not actually, of course, but figuratively—for, despite the precaution we took of halting every few moments, it was by the merest accident over and over again that we did not rush into the arms of the very men we were trying to avoid. The party would be halted, men and horses would hide up together, and we would be obliged to wait perhaps a quarter of an hour in order to let some party of stragglers going from one part of the camp to the other pass by without noticing us. Then we would be led by all kinds of winding paths, keeping as much as possible in the shadow of the hills and trees, or cautiously threading our way through a field of thick maize, till another whispered "Halt!" was heard, and we all had to cower down again. A second time infantry challenged us, and again the Circassian dressed as a Cossack quieted them. We were fortunately not challenged by cavalry. At one time, after skirting the foot of a round and large high hill, on which a great number of small camp-fires and one very large one (which we rightly or wrongly took for the head-quarter camp-fire) were burning, we going so close as to be able to hear the voices of the men who sat round the blaze and to see their faces distinctly, we came to a little open plateau, upon which the moon shone brightly. How I wished that a great black cloud would come and smother that tantalising crescent, as it beamed out and made the plateau nearly as light as day. I am a devout admirer of nature. Any other time I should have been wrapt in ecstasy at the sight of that moon and the landscape it lit up; but now I felt as though the "bonnie bright moon" were a Russian. What were we to do? There were no means of skirting this open space; we must go across, and a long conference in whispers took place. At last it was settled that each member of the party should take it in turn to dash across the plain alone, an interval of time elapsing between each essay. My turn came third, and how satisfied I presently was to find that I had flitted over without getting a shower of bullets I need scarcely say. At length all were safely across, and we started again; but not a moment too soon; for we had scarcely entered a little valley, in the shadow of which we were jogging along, when we saw, on the ridge just above our heads, a hundred Cossacks or so, who, for reasons best known to themselves, happened at that moment also to halt. You may be sure we did not question their right to do so. On the contrary, we crouched down, holding our horses' heads with one hand and our firelocks with the other, hoping earnestly that the Cossacks would not descend the hill, but somewhat afraid that they would. As we waited, the hoarse whisper of the Albanian Turk was heard, and his counsel was that every man should be ready to fire at a moment's notice, but that no one should do so unless the Cossacks came down upon us, and only when they came to within ten yards. We were then all to blaze away as fast as possible, and the moment the Cossacks were startled and confused make an attempt to retreat into the maize of wooded country close by. There we squatted like a band of brigands, every moment seeming an hour, till the Cossacks once more mounted with great clatter and rode on. Yet even now a *contretemps* occurred. My wounded stallion, which hitherto had been quite quiet, neighed loudly before the enemy were 200 yards off. How he was seized by three Circassians, thumped, tied round the mouth, and kicked, I need not tell. We heard the Cossack steeds neighing in return. Would they come back? We asked, as we listened with our ears on the ground. A few anxious minutes; no sound

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of return, and then one of our party stole to the top of the ridge, and, peering cautiously over, saw the Russians going quietly away. How joyfully we hailed the signs he made. Boot and saddle once more, and the gentle, wary amble again. Still very carefully, so careful indeed, that the clanking of my sword against a spur caused the whole cavalcade to halt, so dangerous was even the slightest noise in that still night's ride deemed. We were now in the very centre of the Russian lines. All around—fortunately some distant, though some were close—burned the lights of their camp fires, and we were fast approaching a village which I supposed to be that of Gravitza. A strange route for safety truly, and a still stranger one considering that we needed to reach Lukowitz by daylight, but yet the only path at all open. I carefully watched the moon as we approached the open piece of ground on which the village stands: it actually seemed to look harder than ever out of the heavens, and to burn more brightly than before. "Bonnie bright moon," I thought, "would that I had the power of quenching thy beams for one short night!"

The Circassians seemed aware that a new danger awaited up here, for they halted and began to listen carefully. Three dismounted, and went on a reconnoitring trip, returning in about a quarter of an hour to say all was apparently clear. We must skirt the village, keeping as far from it as possible on account of the Bulgarian dogs, which would be sure to bark if they scented us. Scent us they did with a vengeance, five minutes later, when they began such a *tapage* as made our blood, as well as ourselves, stand still. Lights were moving in the village, too; somebody was evidently aroused, and then we were not 300 yards distant. Down got every man, down went every horse into a kind of deep ditch or ravine, and then we rested half an hour, while the dogs' barking died away and the light ceased to move. We must be up and ride hard, it was clear. And now, as our course turned southward, we tightened the girths of our saddles and prepared for a rush. Barking dreadfully, those villanous dogs began once more, the while that we flew over the ground as hard as our horses could carry us, till a couple of good miles were put between us and them, and we halted again to look about us. So it went on all night. Once we came to a hill, down the broad, uncovered face of which we had to descend in full view of another village, the name of which I know not; though, as we had again by this time changed our course to a westerly direction, and soon afterwards forded a stream, I imagine it to have been either Karagni or Relewo. Dogs barked again and we had another gallop. Then we rode, passing the hills by Aglen, and had to push through a path which was so narrow and so overhung with interlacing branches and tendrils of strong plants that we could hardly get along, and had to use our swords gently, it is true, but frequently, to cut a way for ourselves. The moon had by this time gone too, and the night was now dark, so that difficulties to the way of locomotion increased. Once we all of us rolled down into a great hole that nobody seemed to have ever seen before. My horse fell upon its feet, but there were others not so lucky. Then we had to dismount and lead our steeds over some ground on which it was simply impossible to ride, the trip thus affording us a variety of amusement not to be found in ordinary railway travelling. At last we saw the first streaks of the grey dawn, and with it heard the voice of our leader to go quickly, "*Haideh! Chabouk!*" "Get along quick!" said he, and we all made a rush over hill and valley for a long hour, our horses sometimes stumbling and sometimes pitching, but always going on, till just as daylight come we ran down the hill into the village of Lukowitz and without more ado entered the yard of a Bulgarian farm.

The place into which we had thrown ourselves contained two houses, with a yard in which still slumbered some 70 persons of all ages, belonging to six families. My first thought was to throw myself on a little straw on the ground, and seek a quarter of an hour's repose; and so well had I carried out my intention that I was already dreaming of much more comfort than I enjoyed, when a Circassian tapped me on the shoulder, and said longer sleep was out of the question, as the Cossacks were close at hand, and we must be off. A morsel of bread with some honey, which the Bulgarians gave us, and a drink of water, was all we could take, we were again in the saddle immediately, and once more we rode on. Now it was broad daylight, and we had to traverse all the long span to Jablanitza, up to which place the Russians had penetrated many times and oft before. The journey was becoming very interesting indeed—I heartily wished for a little less amusement. However, we went forward; singly now with a baggage horse in charge of the Greek groom, and my spare horse with the Albanian zaptie in the rear. Every man had to scout, as we might be surprised at any moment. I chose the left-hand side of the path, as my horse being wounded was somewhat untrustworthy, and I desired to catch a glimpse of the enemy first if possible. Perhaps it was lucky I did so, for not an hour after we left Lukowitz I saw some dark body moving on my left not half a mile distant, and gave the alarm. Away we went and on they came, we rapidly distancing them all, except the spare horse and the baggage carrier, which could not come fast. The Cossacks were gaining on them every moment, and it was clear must catch them. So thought the zaptieh and the groom, for at that moment they let go both spare horses and galloped on to save themselves, so that I lost at once most of my clothes and other things, and a couple of steeds. I will only say one word about that white horse. From the bottom of my heart I hope some distinguished officer in the Russian service will be on his back when the roar of battle is heard. If so, he will come to certain and headlong grief, and I shall be avenged. For that vicious nag no sooner hears a well-sustained fire close by than he stops, throws himself down, and rolls over. I tried to cure him of the habit, but happily never succeeded. He'll be the very thing for a Russian general. General Baker very nearly brought him once, but owing to some misunderstanding failed. A finer-looking animal never stepped, fit for a field-marshal in appearance at the very least. An emperor might envy its owner; but such a roller the moment he gets under heavy fire! I expect that by this time its captors have found out that.

To leave the horses, we went on as fast as possible and soon lost sight of our pursuers, but we did not slacken our pace materially till we reached Blaschnitzchevo, where we halted for 10 minutes, but whence we were once more obliged to run another short chase. Yet as we had now nothing to lose, nothing was lost, and towards five o'clock we entered Jablanitza, where we found a hospitable Bulgarian, who stealthily gave us some bread and little piece of meat. He shook hands with me five or six times, and wished me all kinds of success, though he could not speak a sentence of my language and I not a word of his. The only really good Bulgarian, I think, I have ever seen. He was almost alone in the village; all others had flown and were encamped on the roads for many miles away. We had to move on, for we must reach Orkanie that night, still six hours' hard ride, for there were despatches from Osman Pasha—relating, I suppose, to reinforcements—to deliver, and I also a telegram, which it appears never reached you, to send. Away once more, riding our hardest over the weary road, passing scores of thousands of miserabe refugees on our journey, starving, helpless, without home, without hope in the world. Far away from Christian sympathy, the objects of Christian hate, these poor Moslem women and children moaned out their misery to us, all unable to help or soothe them. I gave away a little money to them—all I could spare—and what bread we had was freely divided. It was the only thing we could do. Orhanie was reached at eleven o'clock, after 29 hours hard riding—all of us very weary, but very grateful. Afterwards three hours' sleep, and so by araba to Sophia, travelling all day, and seeing continually the same awful spectacles of misery everywhere. Troops continually pushing forward to Orhanie to join the army corps collecting there for the relief on Plevna, and long trains of munitions of war and provisions for Osman Pasha's beleaguered army. Thus Sophia was reached, and next day, Tatar Bazardjik—I travelling always till Stamboul came in sight and my journey was finished.

Next night (Friday) it was my honour and high reward to dine at the Imperial Palace at Yildiz in the Kiosk, and be received in audience by his Majesty the Sultan, who was graciously pleased to ask me many questions about the gallant army at Plevna, and its brave and accomplished chief. In this interview, which lasted for nearly three hours, I was much struck by the great modesty evinced by this Ruler of so many millions of victorious people, and the simple gratitude with which his Majesty ascribed every success to Almighty. Not one word of pride or unkindness escaped his lips. He seemed only to think that, having confided his griefs and cares to Providence, he had found therein a sure rock of defence, and might calmy await all possible events. One remark he made greatly surprised me. His Majesty said: "When Lord Salisbury was here he came to me one day with a paper which he had written, and which his lordship said contained a summary of the evils which must befall Turkey if we did not accept the conclusions of the Conference. I read the paper, and at length I remarked: 'But, My Lord Salisbury, you have left no place here for God Almighty; you have not considered the possibility of His powerful intervention on behalf of suffering but faithful Turkey.' And I felt, as I told Lord Salisbury that, that we yet had reason and right to hope in the Great Ruler of the world. How right I am the progress of events has shown. We prayed to be delivered from war. We dreaded the misery which war must inflict. We hoped such terrible bloodshed as war must cause might be averted; and we hoped that the Czar, guided by the religious books in which he professes to believe, would have refrained. But we were forced to fight, and God has helped us. To Him alone we give the glory. When I ascended the throne, I found myself surrounded by difficulties innumerable. I did not know how to escape them. In my perplexity I did what a man does who is assailed in his house with a dagger. He grasps the naked blade, though he knows it must cut his hand, in hope of saving himself. I grasped the situation—the result is in the hands of God. Yet do not suppose, in trusting to Allah, that I myself am idle. My first thought on the resumption of peace will be the re-establishment of the finances and the payment of debts, the improvement of agriculture and the reorganisation of the forces of the Empire, and I will leave no effort untried till I succeed. I long to see Turkey peacefully and constitutionally governed. My constant prayer is that I may be loved by my subjects and may do them good. And, when this unjust war shall cease, I will labour for them with increasing energy, striving to give them a good government and a happy and prosperous future." Thus His Majesty the Sultan gently and graciously spoke to me, who had brought him news from his still inviolate stronghold of Plevna.

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NOTICES.

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Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

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The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

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Bombay, 12th June 1876.

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